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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 253 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Jail Delivery In Travancore

Maharaja's Birthday Gift To People

RELEASED POLITICALS PARADE STREETS

Subhas Bose's Appeal To Give New Lead

QUILON, October 23.

All the political prisoners arrested under the new Regulation were released this morning in pursuance of the Government Press Note.

Other political prisoners charged under Section 90, Cr. P. C., it is understood, will be released soon.

The released prisoners marched in procession through the streets, shouting slogans and carrying tricolour flags.

The 'Jatha' of Congress volunteers, taken into custody by the police last evening while proceeding to Trivandrum was also released.—United Press.

PREPARED TO PROVE ALLEGATION

State Congress Chief On Proposed Prosecution

ERNAKULAM, Oct. 23.

Interviewed about the decision of Travancore Government to prosecute the signatories to the memorandum, Miss Akkamma Cheriyan, President of the Travancore State Congress, says:—

"Our demand in the Memorial to the Maharaja for an independent and comprehensive inquiry into the charges against the Dewan still stands. The State Congress is fully prepared to substantiate the allegations before a tribunal inspiring public confidence.

"The proposal instead to prosecute the memorialists is hardly the way to allay the general unrest and restore confidence in the administration. It is astounding that grievances laid by popular representatives before the Ruler should be made the subject matter of criminal prosecution."—United Press.

LET TRAVANCORE GIVE LEAD AGAIN

Congress President On Birthday Gesture

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

"Travancore is one of the most progressive States in India and won the admiration of the country as a result of the temple entry proclamation. It is now for Travancore to place herself in the forefront of all Indian States by being first to introduce complete Responsible Government within her borders. This will mean the dawn of a new and happy era in the history of the Indian States in general", said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, in an interview to the "Hindu" of Madras.

Mr. Bose also congratulated the Maharaja of Travancore on declaring an amnesty for all political prisoners and suspension of notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation and hoped that the amnesty would be a complete one and the State would in future refrain from utilising extraordinary legislation for suppressing the legitimate political movement.

"If permanent appeasement is to be effected", added Mr. Bose, "Government should appoint an impartial committee to inquire into the allegations of police excesses, ill treatment of political prisoners, shooting and other unhappy incidents and a further committee commanding public confidence to take steps for early introduction of Responsible Government.

"If these steps are taken by Government, there would be no need for the States' people to continue Civil Disobedience".—United Press.

DHENKANAL FIRING REVELATIONS

CUTTACK, Oct. 23.

Further enquiries in the yesterday's firing by Dhenkanal police reveal that the State Military headed by a magistrate entered the village Tinusinha in Dhenkanal State and called the villagers to the nearest Maidan to sign the loyalty tickets. The headman of the village informed the magistrate that they would go to Dhenkanal town to attend a meeting called by the State Durbar on October 27 when they would take loyalty tickets. The Magistrate insisted on their complying with his order to take loyalty tickets there and then, which led to some protest from the villagers whereupon, the Magistrate is alleged to have ordered the arrest of five prominent villagers and also ordered firing and a lathi charge on the rest.

About a dozen persons were brought to Cuttack with bullet and buckshot wounds and admitted to the General Hospital, of whom the condition of three is reported to be precarious. Three persons, it may be recalled, already died as a result of military firing.—United Press.

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Oct. 21.

"Discipline is the greatest quality of man and every one present here should follow discipline in spite of provocation", observed Mr. Ekbote, a local lawyer, presiding over the anniversary meeting held this evening at "Vivek Vardhini" to commemorate the demise of Mr. Waman Naik who was the President of the Hyderabad Provincial Congress Committee. The meeting commenced an hour late owing to certain technical difficulties in the way of holding the meeting.

Special police arrangements were made outside the meeting place. Several police officials were also seen peeping at every nook and corner.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Vinayakrao who, in the course of his speech, exhorted the audience to be peaceful and at the same time to help the "Vivek Vardhini" School with a view to make it a full-fledged college. The meeting passed off peacefully.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Jockey Maher has been admitted in a Cambridge Nursing Home with scalp wounds following a motor car accident. He is a doubtful rider for the Cesarewitch.—Reuter's Special.

Support To Praja Mandal

People Invited By Cadell Refuse Co-operation

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 23.

The newly appointed Private Secretary of the Thakore Saheb is believed to be Mr. Viravala's protege. He has resigned.

The persons invited by the Dewan have flatly refused to co-operate with him and justified the stand of the Praja Parishad.

The Dewan has again invited twenty persons for personal talks on the present situation at his bungalow.

Mr. Devi Singh was arrested tonight in the Azad Chowk.

Last night the Thakore Saheb did not attend the Dhan Laxmi Puja as usual. Only the Dewan was present.

The strained relations between the Dewan and the Thakore seem to continue.

(SEE PAGE 13 AND 16.)

Kemal Defies Death

ANKARA, Oct. 23.

A bulletin announces that the acute symptoms of Kemal Ataturk's illness have now completely disappeared.

No further bulletins will be issued.—Reuter's Special.

GRIGG-DESAI PARLEY

Discussion Over Income-Tax Amendment Bill

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

The "United Press" learns that there will be an informal meetiug to-morrow between Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, to discuss the contentious clauses of the Income-Tax Amendment Bill, which yet remain to be disposed of by the Select Committee.

The object of informal discussion is to expedite the work of the Select Committee where, it is learnt, voting has been invariably eight for Government and six for the Opposition.

The contentious clauses yet to be discussed relate 'inter alia' to the appointment of an arbitration tribunal, insurance concessions for the purposes of assessment and penalties in cases of detection of income-tax evasion after assessment.

The Select Committee meets formally on Tuesday and, whatever the outcome of Grigg-Desai talks, will conclude business before the next week runs out.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU LEAVES FOR LUCKNOW

Visit Not Connected With Agra Zamindars' Decision

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad left for Lucknow this evening 'en route' to Patna. He will halt a day at Lucknow to see his ailing grandson.

His visit is not connected with the Agra Zamindars' decision for Congress arbitration on the Tenancy Legislation. That night members of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee after the talukdars have arrived at a similar decision on October 27.—United Press.

AGITATION AGAINST MAULANA AZAD

Move To Remove Him From Office Of Imam Due To His Political Views

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Confusion and disorder, in the course of which lathis and umbrellas were freely used by a section of the audience, marked the proceedings of a public meeting of Mussalmans of Calcutta, held this evening, at Mahomed Ali Park, under the joint auspices of the Muslim League and the Calcutta Khilafat Committee, in connection with the agitation that has been going on amongst a section of Leaguers and Khilafatists in Calcutta to remove Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the well-known Muslim divine and member, Congress Working Committee, from "the office of Imam of the Id-Jamats of the Calcutta Maidan because of his present political views and activities."

Maulana Azad has been leading the Id congregational prayers at Calcutta maidan for several years past. The congregational Id prayers at the Calcutta maidan, which mark the end of the Ramzan period, are due to be held this year in the last week of November.

Strong posse of policemen had been posted in and around the Mahomed Ali Park, in connection with this meeting. Twenty Mussalmans, believed to be supporters of Maulana Azad had been served with orders, under section 144 Cr. P. C., earlier in the day, prohibiting them from attending the meeting at Mahomed Ali Park.

CHALLENGE TO MAULANA AZAD

The trouble started when one of the speakers threw out a challenge to Maulana Azad to come and address a public gathering. A member of the audience stood up and accepted the challenge. Confusion and disorder followed, which continued for some time, and many members of the audience left the Park.

The man, who had accepted the challenge and another person were ejected from the meeting, which dispersed after having passed a resolution requesting the Calcutta Khilafat Committee to make necessary arrangements for appointing some other Imam for the Id-Jamats of the Calcutta maidan, and appealing to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad "in the name of Muslim unity and good sense to voluntarily retire from the office of Imam of the Maidan Jamats."—A. P.

LAMETAGHAT VILLAGERS NOT TO RESORT TO SATYAGRAHA

Persuasion Induces Them To Co-operate

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 23.

Villages of Lametaghat, the originally selected site for the next Congress session, who threatened to resort to Satyagraha when the site was changed to Tilwaraghat, have been persuaded to abandon their decision.

This follows an interview which Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., (Central) had with them. They have now promised to co-operate wholeheartedly in the construction of the Congress Nagar at Tilwaraghat.—A. P.

British Cabinet Changes

No Sweeping Reconstruction Likely At Present

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A sweeping reconstruction of the Cabinet following the resignation of Mr. Duff-Cooper and the death of Lord Stanley is regarded as unlikely. The creation of three new Ministries,—National Defence, Supply and Civil Shipping—which has been the subject of speculations is thought quite out of the question and some circles will be very surprised, if even one of the Ministries is created at present, though eventually some kind of Ministry to co-ordinate more closely the National Defence Departments is thought a possibility and Sir John Anderson has been mentioned in this connection.

It is pointed out that the Government machinery already exists through which a great deal could be done such as the complication of a National Register and, despite criticism, much has already been accomplished and the armament programme is steadily rising in volume.

Captain Euan Wallace is mentioned as a likely candidate for one of the vacancies in the Cabinet. Capt. Margesson is being regarded by many in high quarters as an ideal First Lord of the Admiralty, but there is reason to believe that he may not wish to leave his present post of Chief Government Whip.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-day being Hindu New Year Day the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

SIR ROBERT MOND DEAD

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The death has occurred of Sir Robert Mond.

(Sir Robert Mond was the treasurer of the Palestine Exploration fund and carried on series of explorations in cemetery of Thebes, Palestine and Brittany. He was also member of the Iron and Steel, Physics, and Federal Research Institutes.)

He was taken to Paris from his home in Dinard on Oct. 14 and was stated to be suffering from gastric ulcers. Although he had been more or less an invalid for the past year, he was out walking only the previous week.

He appeared then to be in good health.

The end came as he was about to be given a blood transfusion.—Reuter.

World Altitude Record

ROME, Oct. 22.

A new world altitude record for single-engined aircraft at present held by Britain is claimed for Major Mario Pezzi who flew to a height of 17,074 metres.—Reuter.

For Record Non-Stop Flight To Australia

LONDON: October 23.

Four Airforce Vickers Wellesley Bombers are expected to leave Upper Heyford for Egypt on October 24 from where flying in formation they will attempt a record non-stop flight to Australia.

Wing-Commander O. R. Gayford is in charge.—Reuter's Special.

Surprise Find Of Jain Idol In Matunga

Pious Woman Describes Vision In Dream: Thousands Flock For "Darshan"

A LOCAL CORRESPONDENT INFORMS US THAT AT 322 VINCENT ROAD, MATUNGA AN IVORY IMAGE OF JAINACHARYA WAS FOUND UNDER MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES ON SATURDAY NIGHT, THE LADY RESIDENT IN THE PREMISES HAD A DREAM GIVING CLUE TO THE IMAGE WHICH WAS RECOVERED.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

On receipt of this bare news, our special representative was deputed to visit the spot. He found a large crowd of Hindus, mostly Jains, besieging a Jain's residence, eagerly seeking entrance to have darshan of the idol. Our representative, who though not a Jain, was allowed to enter the place, found that this idol was carved out of black stone—the stone of the type which goldsmiths use in testing gold and silver. It is beautifully carved and very attractive, and is believed to be the image of Twenty-third Tirthankar Bhagwan Parashwarnath. It is stated that the idol was "dropped" in a Jain's residence, on Saturday night, by some "divine agency" operating in the sky ("Hawai-Viman") and through that "aerial divine agency," the idol of Bhagwan Parashwanath has manifested itself—in all glory—on the eve of the Hindu New Year.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON

It will be remembered that the Twenty-third Tirthankar Bhagwan Parashwanath, a god in the Jain Pantheon, flourished about 2,000 years ago and died during the Diwali holidays. The appearance of the idol just on the eve of the Hindu New Year has lent added interest to the incident. As the news spread during the day to-day (Sunday), people in hundreds wended their way to Matunga. People from different parts of Matunga visited the place, and it is believed on a modest computation over 10,000 persons—mostly Jain men and women—had a 'darshan', during the day. Even at night there were scores of people waiting at the residence, having animated discussion over the amazing phenomenon.

The image is one and half foot long and is a beautiful specimen of Indian sculpture of the old type that evokes admiration from the Westerners and Indians alike.

WHAT JAINS BELIEVE

Concensus of opinion among the Jains gathered together at the place is that it is the idol of Shri Bhagwanji.

Sceptics would not believe, but the story goes that a Jain lady who is of very pious bent of mind and devoted to Jainism had observed fast for the past three days and had concentrated all her thoughts on Shri Bhagwanji. She dreamt that night that she had a vision of Shri Bhagwanji who was much pleased with her devotion and informed her that the image would appear in her residence. Soon she saw that through the window of the room in which she was seated an aerial plane—of the type described in the shastras—enter the room. There were two idols therein. One entered into the room through the window and the 'plane' disappeared with the other. When she woke up she was face to face with the idol.

STORY HARD TO SWALLOW?

Of course this story will be hard to swallow by those who doubt that such phenomena can even take place in these days. But the believers say that according to the testimony of the inmates of the house, upto the evening of Saturday, there was no image of any god in the house.

This lady lives at Rao Saheb Raoji Sojpal's "Shanti-Niketan," at the King's Circle, Matunga near the G. I. P. Rly. She is the wife of Shri Bhagwanji Bharmal.

The idol, it is believed, was covered with flowers. The Moonimaharajas of Bhuleshwar and Lalbaug on seeing the idol declared that "it was really a miracle wrought by the divine agency, in this Kaliyuga (Iron Age)" Immediately special religious ceremonies were ordered out to be made. The Sangh has ben informed of this incident.

STOP PRESS

IDENTITY CARDS AND ARABS.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23.

The recent Government order that all male inhabitants over sixteen years of age should register for cards of identity resulted in Arab leaders issuing counter-orders to their countrymen declaring that anyone known to have obtained one of these cards will be shot dead summarily.

The Government order was intended primarily to ascertain the loyal elements among the Arab peasantry, who constitute the bulk of the population.

The buildings of Jaffa railway station were set fire to this morning. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

HAIFA: The First Royal Dragoons arrived aboard the British steamer "Teiresias."—Reuter.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23.

The spearhead of Japanese advance towards Hankow North of the Yangtse reached Sinchow at 5 p.m. bringing them within 37 miles of their objective, it is stated unofficially here to-night.

The Japanese naval spokesman declares that Japanese naval units passed Twanfeng and are now 45 miles from Hankow along the Yangtse.

Another spokesman states that Japanese forces South of the Yangtse have advanced to a point 15 miles North-East of Tungshan on the North bank of the Fu River and 31 miles from the Canton-Hankow Railway.

A Hankow telegram states that Japanese bombers released nine bombs on Hankow area four times, concentrating on Wuchang railway station, starting several fires.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE LAUNCHED?

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Oct. 23.

"Will Satyagraha be launched in Hyderabad by the State Congress and if so when", is the question engaging the attention of the people all over Hyderabad State. It is understood that preparations are afoot to start individual Satyagraha in Hyderabad City any moment.

It is gathered from reliable sources that Provisional Committee of the State Congress will be officially dissolved and the Congress organisation formed with about four or five members styled the Council of Action. It is stated that Mr. Govindrao Nanal, the veteran leader who has reached an age of three score years will be the first President of the Satyagraha movement.

The atmosphere is surcharged with enthusiasm and no doubt within a week Hyderabad jails may swell with political prisoners for the first time in the history of the State.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted representative to sell silk commodities. Pay 150/-. Particulars free. Bilbo Silk Mills Co., Ludhiana. (9757)

Mechanic. Must possess previous experience in overhaul and repair of Lawn Mowers. Clothing and noon meal free. Salary Rs. 45 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials Box No. 10935 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Carding & Spinning Master and Engineer for Spinning Mills in U. P. for night shift. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9751, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Chief Organiser of Bombay Presidency on attractive terms for a progressive Life Office. Applications are also invited from educated persons having experience in Insurance work for Inspectorship in every district on salary. Apply for terms, etc. to—Navajiban Insurance Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri, Bengal. (10926)

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Cumballa Hill, "Sunama House," 1st and 3rd Floor, each consisting westerly facing 7 bedrooms with attached bath-dressing rooms. Also ground floor, 3 rooms, kitchen. Apply Liftman on premises or 'Phone 26455. (9754)

Taraporevala Building, Gowalia Tank Road, airy two rooms tenements with water tap. For Hindoos only. Rent from Rs. 26. 'Phone 26455. (9755)

"Bhedwar House," opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 2nd Floor of 7 rooms and kitchen, also ground floor flat of 2 rooms, kitchen. 'Phone 26455. (9756)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

For Immediate Relief and Cure of Asthma, Diarrhoea, Sprue, inquire 19, Station Terrace, Sleater Road, Bombay. (10906)

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Indian—Prof. Gill and Prof. Pandit cure old and incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesy past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possess certificates from all parts of world. Visit 9 to 6, Apollo Hotel, Fort, Bombay. (10939)

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King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay, 19.

For those students who are not attracted by higher studies this Institute conducts Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Special attention is paid to provide ample practical training in the laboratory and workshop for each course. For this purpose the Laboratories have been extensively equipped to give ample opportunities to students for practical training. The main object is to turn out students who are well up in practical work at the end of their training and who can efficiently repair and handle radio sets, electrical machines, etc.

The Institute admits students from all parts of India and works in harmony with the Radio and Electrical Engineering trade in this country. In order to avoid congestions in any one province the system of admission is based on the provincial basis whereby a limited number of students are admitted from each particular Province. The candidates who are anxious to join the coming Term are advised to write immediately and register their names to avoid disappointment.

Facilities of the College Gymkhana, Library, etc., are available for the students.

The Courses begin early in the month of November and the applications from students should reach the Institute not later than 29th October, 1938, on which date the admissions will be closed.

The Institute is recognised by the Committee of Direction, Government of Bombay, etc.

For Fully Illustrated Prospectus and application form apply sharp.

(9718)

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GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD AND KALACHOWKI ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Vendor (Mortgagee) Bai Mithibai, wife of Lukhmidas Chanda Ramji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in her favour under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th day of April 1935 and the Indenture of Further Charge dated 5th day of June 1936 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on Thursday the 3rd day of November 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of land of the Foras Tenure (cess whereof has been redeemed vide C. R. R. No. 8 dated 9-8-1919) situate at Parel Road and Kalachowki Road admeasuring 3498 Square Yards according to the deeds but 3574 Square Yards according to the Cadastral Survey Register or thereabouts be the same more or less together with the six Chawls dwellling houses registered by the Collector under Cadastral Survey No. 799 of Mazgaon Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 8387, 8388 and 8389 Street No. 101 103, 53, 55, 57 59 Parel Road and Kalachowki Road.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas Attorneys of the Mortgagees, at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALKRISHNA HARISCHANDRA has presented an application to the Collector of Bombay, for permission to remove his Toddy Shop No. 19 for the retail sale of toddy from House No. 154|156 belonging to Mr. Kasamali at Dongri Street 'B' Ward to House No. 25 belonging to Mr. Rashid Jamshed at Umerkhady Cross Road 'B' Ward.

If any one residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed Shop has any objections to urge, he should communicate them in writing to the undersigned within 15 days from this date.

(Sd.) S. B. WAGLE.
Superintendent of Excise, Bombay,
for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office
Excise Department:
Dated 19-10-1938

(9749)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 846 of 1938.

Messrs. BATLIVALA & KARANI a firm .... Plaintiffs.
Versus
CHANDABHOY AMIRUDDIN MUCHHALA ....Defendant
To
CHANDABHOY AMIRUDDIN MUCHHALA. Esq.,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have instituted the above suit in the High Court of Bombay against you under Rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure for recovery of the sum of Rs. 10,691/15/6 with further interest and costs in respect of the Promissory Note signed by you in Plaintiffs' favour dated 6th October, 1937, for Rs. 10,361/4/-.

Please note that if you do not file your appearance within ten days from the service of the Writ of Summons herein, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to a Decree against you.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1938.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

9750.

WELLINGTON
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
MR. RUSTOMJI DORABJI the Proprietor of the Wellington Talkies wishes to all his patrons To-day A
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Special Holiday Festive Week Drama
South Sea Paradise for Lovers..... imperilled by the Vengeance of the Law and the Fury of Nature!
"THE HURRICANE"
WITH
DOROTHY LAMOUR
JON HALL
TO-DAY: MONDAY: MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
(For the Festive Divali Holiday)
SILLY SYMPHONY & MICKEY MOUSE SHORTS:
SILLY SYMPHONIES:—Flowers and Trees; King Neptune; Golden Touch; Goddess of Spring; Tortoise and Hare!
MICKEY MOUSE:—Polo Team; Mickey's Rival; Donald & Pluto; Mickey's Circus!

PLAZA
TO-DAY.
PRAGATHI PICTURES LTD.'S
Mythological
"NANDKUMAR"
(Tamil)
Featuring: T. P. RAJALAXMI, Master MAHALINGAM, Etc.
MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A.M.

The EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY: AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ROAR at the ANTICS OF
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
in his LATEST and FUNNIEST FILM
"PROFESSOR BEWARE"
"PROFESSOR BEWARE"
A PARAMOUNT SUPER
Free List ENTIRELY Suspended!

TO-DAY: MATINEE AT 2-15 P.M.
"RAJA
GOPICHAND"
3RD WEEK AT
PLAZA
—:DADAR:—

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!
THE WISH COMES from the JOY-FILLED Heart of the HAPPY
Vasanti
EXQUISITELY PLAYED BY:
The Lovely NASEEM
with
NAVIN YAGNIK, SADIQ ALI, SHANTA DUTT, BABY KAMLA
MINERVA'S Drama Of LOVE, FAITH & FIDELITY
"VASANTI"
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P. M.
MINERVA
HOME—OF—GREAT—FILMS

GREETINGS
OF THE SEASON
FROM
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(Marathi).
THE PRABHAT TOUCH To Shri Krishna.
CENTRAL
Daily: 5-15, 6 10-30 p.m.
To-day, 2-30 p.m.

THE BROADWAY
Kingsway Dadar.
DIVALI GREETINGS
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"HER JUNGLE LOVE"
IN TECHNICOLOR
To-day last day for Tamil Talkies
MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A.M.
"BHAKTA MIRA"
with Y. V. RAO, Y. H. RAO and VASUNDRA DEVI
also
"SHOKE SUNDARAM"
(Goes to Village)
Three reeler Tamil Comedy.

RECRUITMENT FEVER IN CAIRO

Conference Of Muslim Women To Consider Palestine Issue

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Although the danger of war has now passed, the Egyptian War Office has received nearly 100,000 applications from students and all kinds of workers in Egypt, expressing their wish to be recruited in the army as well as hundreds of applications, from the Egyptian students abroad, expressing also their desire to register their names for military service in case of need.

Four hundred Egyptian girls have also volunteered to receive training in anti-gas precautions at the office of the Red Crescent at Cairo. Special sections of A. R. P. with some prominent doctors and medical officers to deliver free public lectures in using gas-masks in the event of future attack, have been established at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez. Public protection departments of which have already been established in the past two weeks are now continuing to function as a permanent feature.

Fifteen thousand Egyptian soldiers, considerable numbers of war 'planes, tanks and anti-craft machineguns are now ready to face any danger from Libyian side. In order to keep ready two lakhs of Egyptians as reservists for colour, a new measure is now under consideration by the authorities in Egypt.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Hoda Hanem Sharawi, the well-known wealthy lady of Egypt, and the President of the Union of Egyptian Women's Association has invited some prominent ladies from Muslim countries to attend a Women's Conference to be held in Cairo this month for discussing the Palestine problem in the light of Muslim women's view-point.

The Government of Iraq will establish for the first time a new Iraqian legation at Kabul (Afghanistan) very shortly. The new legation office will be in charge of an Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Minister.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN MUDHOL STATE

97 Per Cent Of Population To Have Benefit

(By Sjt. M. S. Kanjalji)

Mudhol State is a small Principality consisting of only 81 villages in the Karnatak portion of the Bombay Presidency. The occasion to mention this small State has arisen on account of a bold step taken by the State in the matter of making primary education available to nearly 97 per cent. of its population.

The State has delegated the management of the primary schools to the Assembly. The Assembly being handicapped due to paucity of funds, risked unpopularity by raising the local fund cess from 1 to 2 annas per rupee. Additional income thus acquired is to be spent on primary education.

NEW SCHOOLS

Out of 81 villages in the State 2 are deserted and the population in 9 villages is less than 200 and even less than one hundred in four villages. So there remain 70 villages in which the population is above 100. In about 20 of these villages there were no schools until now. But from next December schools will be opened at these 20 villages.

So long primary education in the Mudhol State was imparted in Marathi though the mother-tongue of 95 per cent of the population is Kanarese. But arrangements are made now to engage Kanarese-knowing teachers only as far as new appointments are concerned. A class was opened on the 12th instant to teach Kanarese to the teachers already in service.

On a request of the President of the Assembly, Mr. B. B. Mamdapur B.A., of the Karnatak Lingayat Education Society, inaugurated the class.

The Dowager Ranisaheb of Mudhol and the Assembly deserve congratulations for their attempts to make education available to 97 per cent. of the population.

Increased Sale Of Khadi In Gujarat

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad writes:—

The Khadi sales, during Gandhi Jayanti in Gujarat Bhandars come to Rs 75,965 as compared with Rs. 45,821 in 1937 showing an increase of 65.8 per cent. This is wholly due to the increased sales in Ahmedabad City which comes to Rs. 45,427 as against Rs. 20,373 in 1937 i.e. an increase of 122.8 per cent. The City Congress Committee, the Majur Mahajan and the Women's organisation, together with the student world, made a concerted effort to secure the best results and with what success the above figures show. It is also gratifying to note that millhands alone have purchased Khadi worth Rs. 25,000 thereby fulfilling the expectation on Gandhiji had expressed in his message to them on this occasion.

Epidemic Situation In U. P.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 22.

There were 451 seizures and 206 deaths from cholera during the week as compared to 491 and 205 respectively in the previous week. The epidemic situation of the province remained practically the same as that of the previous week, says a Note issued by the U. P. Government on the epidemics of cholera, plague and small pox during the week ended October 15.

The Note adds that there were two seizures and one death from plague during the week under report as compared to 14 and seven respectively in the previous week.

There were only four seizures from small-pox during the week.—United Press

RANCHI.—Dr. Rajendra Prasad, it is understood, will continue to act as the Chairman of the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee in spite of his indifferent health.—United Press.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO
ALL READERS OF THE
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"!
New Year—New Resolutions, New Decisions, a New Leaf in the Book of Life.
SEE
MADHURI
as a modern flapper turn a new leaf in
'The Secretary'
with
TRILOK KAPOOR, Charlie, Begg, Kalyani, Raj Kumari (Benares)
FOR THE NEW YEAR
THIS IS A
PICTURE OF THE NEW AGE!
RANJIT'S Meaty Modern Social.
Directed by: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY 2-30 p.m.
TAKE YOUR FOLK TO
West End

BE WISE
Ladies and Gentlemen! Remember that
THE FESTIVAL OF
SCREEN-ENTERTAINMENT Can only be had by seeing the "Royal" Release Jewel
ब्रम्हचारी
THE "BACHELOR"
Bramhachari
The Greatest musical modern Romantic Comedy-Hit in Town and in India, too!
HUNS' Picture in MARATHI
Starring:
VINAYAK, MEENAKSHEE
Daily at 5-15, 8, & 10-30 p. m.
8 EIGHTH ELITE WEEK
To-day Matinee 2-15 p. m.
TO-MORROW IS "BHAU-BEEJA"
Every BROTHER, therefore, should show "BRAMHACHARI" to his UNMARRIED SISTER to-morrow!
Majestic CINEMA GIRGAUM

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

COTTON

A British plantation of more than ordinary importance has recently been the subject of an article in FORTUNE, a de luxe American periodical devoted to business.

While cotton is the chief crop, the Delta and Pine Land Company is in the once heavily timbered Delta region of the Mississippi River which is said to have two distinctions. The first, which no doubt led to the establishment of this British enterprise in America, is the claim that it is the greatest area of long staple cotton growing in the world.

Its other distinguishing feature causes some alarm to planters and much misery to thousands of field hands. The Delta region, which lies along the great river in the state of Mississippi, has the greatest incidence of malaria and more deaths from it than any other region in America.

A few planters, especially to their tractor mechanics, have proved the commercial importance of immunizing them against malaria by a daily dose of prophylactic quinine.

More recently, and in order to confirm the prophylactic value of quinine on a more extensive scale, the Mississippi State Board of Health has started a comprehensive study along this line. A prophylactic dose of six grains of quinine daily is given to hundreds of plantation hands. In case of an attack 15-20 grains of quinine per day during 5-7 days are advisable, as prescribed by the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations. The American officials wish to confirm what plantation owners in the Far East have long known,—that quinine is the one real preventive of malaria. The importance of keeping field hands at work instead of in bed is so obvious that the Mississippi plantation owners are eager to co-operate.

Flood-havoc in Muslim quarter of Bhatkal (North Kanara): Hundreds of men, women and children have been rendered homeless and destitute.

THE "JEWEL" OF ALL REPUTED OILS IS

COCOLA

SCENTED HAIR OIL

Jewel of India

Calcutta.

A. I. SURGICAL CONFERENCE

Dr. Gilder's Inaugural Address

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Gilder, Minister for Public Health opened the inaugural session of the Association of Surgeons in India this morning at the G. S. Medical College, Parel.

Dr. S. B. Gadgil, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed Dr. Gilder and the delegates on behalf of the conference over which Col. Pandalai presided.

(Details in our next issue)

Dr. Gilder inaugurating the session said it gave him immense pleasure to once again return to serene academic surroundings from the heat and dust of controversial activities and expressed his affection. He wished all the delegates many happy returns of the day. He also expressed the hope that the Association would go on increasing from strength to strength as years roll by.

On behalf of the Government of Bombay he extended welcome to the delegates and suggested the establishment of a useful association of Indian Surgeons.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Col. Pandalai in the course of his presidential address pointed out the scope and objects of the newly-created association of Surgeons in India and how it would help to further the interests of surgeons in India and their art. He also discussed the state of surgery and its associations abroad in relation to conditions prevailing in India and declared that effort would be directed to elevate the prestige of surgeons.

The delegates and visitors were then taken round the exhibition of surgical instruments.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. S. B. Gadgil, welcoming the Hon. Dr. Gilder and delegates said:—

On behalf of the Surgical fraternity of Bombay I have the honour and privilege to welcome you all who have assembled here to-day, for the inauguration of the All-India Surgical Conference.

The All-India Surgical Association is also going to have its birth in this great city of ours. The Surgeons collected here on this occasion are going to have the honour of being the official accoucheurs of this association. We have gathered here also to pay a tribute of esteem and respect to those who have launched upon bringing up this great event. I must specially mention the name of Lt.-Col. Pandalai in this connection and whom we intend to honour by electing the first President of the Surgical Conference.

MORE TEMPLEES THROWN OPEN

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh have issued the following press note:

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh are glad to announce that they have received intimations from the trustees to the effect that the undermentioned temples, under their control, are also open to Harijans. This brings the total number of temples thrown open to Harijans in Bombay to 54.

1. Shri Ramji Mandir, 55, Gulalwadi, Bombay.
2. Shri Baldevji Mandir, 67, Gulalwadi, Bombay.
3. Shri Hinglaj Mata Mandir, in Shri Mankeshwar Mandir Compound Mazagaon, Bombay.
4. Shri Amba Mata Mandir, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
5. Shri Twashta Kasar Mahakali Mandir, Pydhonie, Bombay.
6. Shri Dattatratreyfa Mandir, 354, Girgaum, Bombay.
7. Shri Ramji Mandir, 86, Second Kumbharwada, Bombay.
8. Vithal Rukhmai Mandir, in the compound of Shri Mankeshwar Mandir, Mazagaon, Bombay.
9. Shri Kedareshwar Mandir Middle Pakhadi Worli.
10. Shri Sitladevi Mandir, 110 B, Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim.
11. Shri Ram, Mahadev and Maruti Mandir, Versova Road, Andheri.
12. Shri Maruti Mandir, 110, Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim.
13. Shri Vithoba Rukmani Temple, Corner of Kamathipura, 4th Lane
14. Shri Vithoba Rukmani Temple, Mori Road, Mahim.
15. Shri Chandramaulishwar Mandir, next to Maharbavri Police Chowki, Vithalbhai Patel Road
16. Shri Shiv Mandir, Opp. China Mill, New Sewri Road.
17. Shri Jari Mari Mata Mandir, Opp. Bandra Tank, Ghodbunder Road Bandra.
18. Shri Mahadev Mandir, Sir Mangaldas Wadi, Lamington Road
19. Shri Mahadev Mandir, 110 C, Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim.
20. Shri Radha Krishna Mandir, 29, Fourth Kumbharwada, Bombay.
21. Shri Vithal Mandir, Tejpal Scheme, Vile Parle.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	0 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrival at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13.50
Delhi Express	6 0	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Sunday, Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

POONA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Appeal For Contributions During Diwali

Dr. S. R. Machave writes:—

Divali, the traditional festival of our country will illuminate India from one corner to the other. There will be light within and without, light for young and old, rich and poor. Alas there will be no light for only one class of people. Nature has ordained the Blind to a life-long darkness

Will you in your joy forget these unhappy humanity? A fraction of the amount you spent in fireworks may well be spent to ameliorate the unhappy lot of these 60 lakhs blind.

The Poona School and Home for the Blind is one ideal institution for these unhappy souls. More than 50 boys get free boarding, lodging and training here.

To many more this advantage does not reach for alas our fund is limited. While they have no eyes. They have their dreams. They too crave, some day to be within the Home. It is for you to fulfil their dreams. Send some thing howsoever small and relieve their misery in these days of festival.

The Scout Boys will stand no street corners with their Boxes on these days. Drop in their boxes a coin or send your contribution to Dr. S. R. Machave, Hon. Secretary, Kandewadi, Girgaon.

DEAFNESS

"DEAFKILLER" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight, partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold, by fever, by collapsed nerves, by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs 5. Postage As 9.

Available at all leading Chemists.

Agents: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, BOMBAY.

DEAFKILLER

THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS

REVA

A Perfume of Unrivalled Fragrance

Excellent for daily use on the handkerchief

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : : BOMBAY

Agents:

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,

Princess Street, Bombay 2.

For more than 50 years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has enjoyed the confidence of the entire medical profession. It is a safe, proven remedy pleasant to take and entirely free from all harmful narcotics. It acts quickly, breaks up congestion, clears the air passages. Keep a bottle of Chamberlain's always on hand.

K-15

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

This doctor writes . . .

"I used to feel very tired and out of sorts at the fag end of the day's work and Sanatogen gave me immense relief and energy for hard work,"

writes A.C.-M.B.

"Sanatogen gave me immense relief and energy."

And he adds:

"Not that I have been suffering from any illness of any sort, but it is just that feeling of tiredness which prompted me to try Sanatogen."

A doctor knows what that constant run-down feeling may lead to. Why wait? Sanatogen is at hand to prevent illness and to make you thoroughly healthy again. Tiredness is a sign that your body is no longer working smoothly. Give yourself extra health, extra strength with Sanatogen.

"Sanatogen—an excellent nerve-food."

Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.B.

"A better reconstituent can hardly be imagined."

Professor Goldwater, M.D.

"Sanatogen is wonderful for building up a run-down system."

Lieut.-General Young.

Nerves Cause GENERAL WEAKNESS STOMACH TROUBLE SLEEPLESSNESS THAT TIRED-FEELING

SANATOGEN MAKES YOU FULLY HEALTHY AGAIN

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
a.m.
8-0 Records. 8-30 Selected by S. M. Ali.
p.m.
1-0 Market rates. 1-5 Music. 2-0 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 2-5 Shamla Mazgaonkar. 2-30 Ladio Ploglam (Marathi and Gujarati). 2-45 My favourites. 3-0 Our homes: A talk. 3-5 At your service. 3-10 Famous women of Indian history. 3-15 Sitar solo. 3-20 Shridhar. 5-30 Shri Rag. 5-40 Ghazals. 5-55 Jaltarang solo. 6-0 Suresh Babu. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Readings from Marathi poetry. 7-45 Commercial news. 8-0 Shamla Mazgaonkar 8-20 By Request. 8-25 Suresh Babu. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Pancham Varj. Kaunsi on violin. 9-30 News. 9-50 Weapons of land warfare. By Major Snow. 10-5 Radio Quartet. 10-35 Symphony night. 11-5 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s)
1-0 to 3-30 As in Bombay I.
61 metres (4.905 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 As in Bombay I. 11-5 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
a.m
7-0 Mukerjee. 7-10 Ghazals from Ferozabai. 8-10 Music from Theatreland. 8-25 Morning Ragnis. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani
noon.
12-0 For classical lover
p.m.
12-30 Ghazals. 1-0 Mosaic of melodies 2-0 Man and his senses; Taste. by Prof. Balkrishan Dass. 2-15 Music. 2-20 Indian history. Alexander, Great. By Prof. S. Lall. 6-0 News. In English. 6-5 In Hindustani. 6-10 Music from Theatreland. 6-25 Ghazals. 6-40 Sitar and Sarangi duet. 6-45 Ferozabai. 7-0 For villagers only. 7-45 Evening Melodies. 8-5 Israj Solo. 8-15 History in Making. 8-30 Man ke ek tha Musannif farce in Hindustani. 9-0 Film hits. Evening news. Weather report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Popular Thumris 10-0 North-West Frontier. A talk by Shiva Rao 10-15 Classical music. 10-55 News

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)
noon.
12-0 to 2-0 As in Delih I.
60 metres (4.995 kc/s)
p.m.
6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Haider Husain and his orchestra: 6-20 Music. 6-40 Music from stage. 7-40 Ghazals from Ferozabai and Zinda Husain. 7-30 Listener's selection. 8-0 Music from Theatreland. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 VUD Light Orchestra. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-0 to 10-5 As in Delhi I. 10-15 VUD Light Orchestra (Contd.) 10-55 News.

TUESDAY

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
a.m.
7-0 Katha from Gita. 7-15 Arti. 7-25 Lakshman Prashad. 8-5 Morning Melodies. 8-20 Light Music. 8-10 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani. noon.
12-0 Favourities.
p.m.
1-0 From an Allahabad listener. 2-0 World history. (Age of Reptiles). By Dr. S. A. Hashmi. 2-15 Music. 2-20 Readings from Hindustani books. 6-0 News. In English. 6-5 In Hindustani. 6-10 Melodies 6-30 For Young Listeners. 7-0 For villagers only. 7-45 Light Airs. 8-0 Lakshman Prasad. 8-15 Mental States. (Hindustani) by Hakim Abdul Latif. 8-30 Birhan-ki Rain. 9-0 Ghazals from Resham Jan. 9-15 News. Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Nite Club Boys. Dance Music. 10-0 Where Shoe Pinches. By Miss. F. E. Edwards. 10-15 Nite Club Boys (Contd.). 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590) kc/s.
noon.
12 to 2-0 As in Delhi 1.
60 metres (4.995 kc/s)
p. m.
6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Bhajans. 6-30 As in Delhi I. 7-0 Her Choicest. 7-40 Light Airs. 8 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 Sitar Recital 10 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 Classical Music 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s).
noon
12 to 2-0 As in Delhi I
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)
p. m.

6 to 7-0	As in Delhi I.
7 to 8-0	" II.
8 to 9-45	" I.
9-45 to 10-0	" II.
10- to 10-15	" I.
10-15 to 11-0	" II.

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1.231 kc/s).
a. m.
8-0 Records.
p. m.
1-0 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-5 Music. 2-0 The AIR Trio 2-5 Amirbai Karnataki. 2-60 Ladio Plogam (Marati and Gujarati). 2-45 Prarthna. 2-50 Violin Solo. 2-55 Allah Rakha. 3-0 Cooking: Talk. 3-5 At Your Service. 3-10 Hobbies: Talk. 3-15 Songs from 'Kanhopatra'. 5-30 Bombay Orchestra. 5-35 Nivruttibuwa Sarnaik of Kolhapur. 6-0 Bhopali on piano and violin. 6-5 Bhajan. 6-10 Amirbai Karnataki. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Day in a Professor's Life. (Gujarati) by Vijayrai K. Vaidya. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Variety. 8-30

(Continued in col. 3)

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

—TO-DAY:—
MATINEE
AT 2-30 P.M.

TO CELEBRATE YOUR NEW YEAR DAY COME AND SEE NEW THEATRES' SOCIAL CREATION:—

Adhikar

DRAWING CROWDS AT—
The ROXY

STARRING:
JAMUNA, P. BARUA,
MENAKA, P. SANYAL,
P. MULLIC. JAGDEESH. ETC.

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

(Continu From Col. 2.)

Amirbai Karnataki. 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Amirbai Karnataki. 9-30 News. 9-50 Reminiscences of Scientific Expedition by Dr. Nazir Ahmad. 10-5 Nivrutti Sarnaik of Kolhapur. 11-5 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s).
a. m.
8 to 9-0 As in Bombay I.
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s).
p. m.
1 to 3-30 As in Bombay I.
61 metres (4.905 kc/s).
p. m.
5-30 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Teddy Weatherford and Band. (Relay from Taj). 11-5 Epilogue.

CRICKET AT SHAHABAD

Prof. Deodhar's XI Wins By 112 Runs

A very interesting three-day Cricket Match between Prof. Deodhar's XI and the A. C. C. Shahabad Works played on the 18th, 19th and 20th Oct. ended in a win for the visiting team by 112 runs. K. R. Krishnarao and Dhanji played well for the home side scoring 47 and 90 respectively and putting on 137 runs for the 1st wicket in the first innings. Jadhav, Nazirali and Gokhale played well for the visitors scoring 27, 51 and 60 respectively in the second innings while Ayub in short but merry innings scored 39, including 3 sixers.

SCORES:
1ST INNINGS A.C.C. XI.
K. R. K. Rao 47; Dhanji 90; Mehtab 1; A. Rasool 22; Dhansukh 0; Naik 0; Talukdar 1 (not out); Dayanand 20; E. J. Bapoojee 0; Narayan 0; Arli 0; Extras 14; Total 195.
BOWLING:
Patwardhan 1 for 33; Jadhav 6 for 39; Ayub Khan 0 for 9; Sohoni 2 for 37; Deodhar 0 for 23; Mohini 0 for 16; Ubheyakar 0 for 7, Nazirali 0 for 17.
SCORES:
1ST INNINGS PROF DEODHAR'S XI.
Patwardhan 0; Mullik 0; Nazirali 0; Ubheyakar 8; Gokhle 33; Deodhar 21; Kshirsagar 21; Sohoni 9; Jadhav 24; Ayub Khan 23; Mohini 1 (not out); Extras 0. Total 145.
BOWLING:
Naik 2 for 65; Dayanand 5 for 44; Talukdar 1 for 23; Mehtab 1 for 1; Dhansukh 0 for 12.
SCORES:
2ND INNINGS A.C.C. XI.
K. R. K. Rao 12; Dhanji 3; Mehtab 2; Talukdar 2; Dhansukh 6, Naik 34; Dayanand 10; E. J. Bapoojee 10; Narayan 15 (not out); Arli 13; Rasool 9; Extras 14; Total 130.
BOWLING:
Nazirali 0. for 2; Jadhav 2 for 44; Sohoni 3 for 38; Patwardhan 3 for 27; Mohini 1 for 5.
SCORES:
2ND INNINGS PROF. DEODHAR'S XI.
Mohini 14; Mullick 1; Ubheyakar 20; Jadhav 27; Nazirali 51; Gokhale 66; Kshirsagar 9; Deodhar 21; Ayub Khan 39; Sohoni 17 (not out); Patwardhan 5; Extras 22; Total 292.
BOWLING:
Naik 6 for 82; Dayanand 1 for 56; Dhansukh 0 for 60; Narayan 1 for 7; Mehtab 0 for 7; Talukdar 1 for 27 Dhanji 1 for 22; E. J. Bapoojee 0 for 9.

HISTORY TEACHING CONFERENCE

Third Session At Dhulia

The 29th and 30th of October, 1938 are the dates definitely fixed for the Conference.

Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, Professor of History, Benares Hindu University will preside. Sub-Committees have been formed and their office-bearers have been appointed. Fee for Reception Committee membership Rs. 2. Fee for Ordinary membership Re. 1 and Fee for delegates Re. 1.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made for Boarding and lodging of delegates attending the Conference. Papers on Historical subjects and history teaching will be read before the Conference. Model lessons and lectures have been arranged. Some hours have been reserved for important historical topics about which opinions differ.

EXHIBITION.

An Exhibition of old Sanskrit, Marathi, Persian, manuscripts and historical papers and pictures, maps, etc. will be held in the Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandir Dhulia on the 29th, 30th and 31st October, which will prove interesting and instructive. The Exhibition will be opened by Shreemant Sardar Madhav Rao Vinayakrao Kibe of Indore.

The G. I. P. Railway Company is issuing concession tickets, and hence the cost of attending the Conference will not be great.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

A Year Of Eventful Activities

A meeting of the members of the Cricket Club of India will be held on Wednesday 26th instant at which the report and accounts for the year ended 31st March 1938 will be placed for approval. In the course of the report the Committee of the Club says:—

At the outset the Committee wish to place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of His Highness The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, who was for two years the President of this Club. His late Highness spared no pains in his endeavour to establish this institution on a firm footing and it was mainly through his efforts that this magnificent Stadium and Club House have come into existence.

The year under review has been remarkable in more ways than one. At the end of the last financial year the construction of the Stadium and the Club House had only just been taken in hand but by the end of November 1937 not only were these works completed but also the Cricket ground, tennis courts and stands, a Swimming Pool and squash courts along with two small pavilions, one at each end of the club house. The Committee wish to express their deep appreciation of the co-operation extended by the various contractors who alone made it possible for the buildings to be declared open on the 7th December, 1937.

The Club House and Brabourne Stadium were officially opened on the 7th December, 1937, by His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. On this occasion the M. C. C. and other institutions throughout the Dominions very kindly sent their good wishes to the Club. The inauguration of the Stadium was celebrated by a match between 'Lord Tennyson's touring team and a team of members of this Club.

The Brabourne Stadium has a seating capacity of 35,000 Arrangements were made with the Islam, Parsee and Bombay Gymkhanas and the Bombay Cricket Association, for the allotment of a certain number of seats and negotiations took place with the Hindu Gymkhana to the same end.

The Club House consists of several public rooms as well as 32 residential chambers and seating accommodation for 2500 persons.

The thanks of the Club are due to those persons who so kindly donated various amounts towards the funiture and equipment required for the various rooms and buildings.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee held 9 meetings during the year; 2 of which were held at Simla, 2 at Delhi and 5 in Bombay. The following gentlemen vacated their seats on the Committee during the year:—

His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, Raj Kumar Ghanshyamsinghji of Limbdi, Lt.-Col. C. B. Ruble, J. G. Laithwaite, Esq.

In March 1938 the Committee decided to tranfser the Secretariat and the headquarters of the Club from Delhi to Bombay, Mr. A. S. deMello who had been the Honorary Secretary of the Club since its inception resigned his office in March and the Committee elected Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala in his place. The Committee placed on record its appreciation of the many services rendered by Mr. deMello to the Club.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Local Committee had virtually to carry on the general management of the Club except in matters dealing with the financial aspect which were unnecessarily left to the Central Committee. The Local Committee held numerous meetings for the purpose and it was largely due to its untiring efforts that the critical position of the Club's finances was realised in time and effective steps taken to place the institution on a sound basis. The members of this Committee at various times were:—

H. E. Lord Brabourne, Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Mr R. G. Hopkins, Mr. A. A Jasdenvala, Sir Joseph Kay, Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, Mr. C P. Bramble, Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee. Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Mr. S. M. Khatkhatay, Mr. H. N. Contractor, Mr. J Birtwistle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICE TO BOMBAY.

An important decision taken by the Central Committee during the year was to transfer the Head Quarters of the Club and its registered office from Delhi to Bombay This step enabled the administration of the Club to be carried on more efficiently and with stricter control than before over all departments of the Club.

CLUB MEMBERSHIP.

The total number of members on the register at the end of the last financial year, 1936/37 was 1565. The number of Members on the Register on the 31st March 1938 was 2235 made up as follows:

Patrons	12
Vice-Patrons	6
Founder Members	733
Life Members	617
Ordinary Members	867
	2235

PATRONS & VICE-PATRONS.

The new Patrons whom the Club were fortunate in securing were:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Chief of Bilkha.

The following gentlemen became Vice-Patrons of the Club during the year:—

The Yuvaraj Pratapsinh of Baroda, Seth Mafatlai Gagalbhai, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB.

In dealing now with the activities of the Club during the year under review, it must be remembered that, although this report covers the period from 1st April 1937 to 31st March 1933 the various activities of the Club did not, in fact, commence until December 1937, and even till the end of February 1938. the different sections of the Club did not get properly under way.

The following departmental Honorary Secretaries were appointed during the year:—

Cricket:—Col K. M. Mistri,
Tennis:—Mr. J. Charanjiva,
Swimming:—Mr. G .C. Dorsett.
Squash:—Mr. B. S. B. Billimoria
Billiards:—Mr. A. K. A Shakoor

CRICKET.

Although a number of local fixtures were arranged for the season ending December 1937, it was not possible to play more than one match owing to the construction work which was then going on. Two Test Matches against Lord Tennyson's team as well as the Pentangular Tournament and the final of the Ranji Trophy were, however, played on the Club grounds from December onwards.

TENNIS

Six hard courts were available during the year, and were made constant use of by members. In January 1938, public exhibition matches were staged on the centre court between members of Tilden's professional touring team consisting of Messrs. Tilden, Cochet, Burke and Ramillion. Owing to the fact that the tennis season had already commenced by the time the Club's courts were available for play, it was not possible to arrange for any tournaments or championships being played on these courts.

SWIMMING.

The official opening of the swimming pool by Lady Tennyson on the 9th December 1937 was celebrated by a diving exhibition by the world famous swimmers 'Pete' Desjardins and Miss Marian Mansfield. The pool was well patronised during the year.

Four squash courts were in use since January 1938, but owing to the delay in putting up electric lights, the courts were not available for play late in the evenings. This was later remedied with the consequent increase in the number of member

The billiard room was opened in December 1937 and became a very popular feature.

CATERING

From the opening of the Club House in December 1937 up to the end of the financial year, the bar and catering arrangements were carried out by the Indian Hotels Ltd. These arrangements were a vital factor in the successful start of the Club House, and the best thanks of the Committee are due to the members of the staff of the Indian Hotels Ltd. for the work they did under the very difficult conditions then existing During the cricket festival in December and January, as many as 2000 persons had to be catered for daily in the Club House. The staff of the Indian Hotels Ltd. not only devoted their time and energy to their own work but also placed their services willingly at the disposal of the management of the Club for other purposes.

The major portion of the Club House scheme was completed before the end of the financial year, but in the absence of final completion certificates it was not possible to ascertain the ultimate cost of the scheme

As the majority of the fixed assets came into commission almost at the end of the financial year, your Committee have not felt it necessary to provide for any depreciation during the year.

CLUB MAGAZINE.

The official organ of the Club "Indian Cricket" ably edited by the publisher Mr. F. J. Collins, maintained a high standard throughout the year and helped greatly in giving publicity to the various activities of the Club. The Club's Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. Bhattacharjee has been responsible for the Club Notes and Editorials in "Indian Cricket" since its inception in October 1934.

The Committee are grateful to the departmental Honorary Secretaries and their Sub-Committees for their untiring and selfless work in so efficiently organising all the activities of the Club.

THANKS TO STAFF.

The Committee would like to add a few words about the Club's staff. During the difficult months from November 1937 onwards both the office as well as the ground staff worked untiringly and with commendable enthusiasm and at certain periods they were called upon to work throughout the day and night. Their sense of loyalty to the Club and the services ungrudgingly given by them are deeply appreciated by the Committee:—

The present Committee consists of:—

H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Committee.
Sir Homi Mehta.
Mr. Nurmahomed M. Chinoy.
Mr. C. P. Bramble.
Mr. J. Birtwistle.
Mr. H. N. Contractor.
Mr. C. K. Daphtary.
Mr. S. M. Khatkhatay.
Mr. W. H. Hammond.
Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji.
Mr. N. R. Mody, Hon. Treasurer.
Mr. A A. Jasdenvala, Hon. Secretary.

Week-End Cricket

Victory For Hindu Gym.

Vijay Merchant Again In Scoring Mood

With the approach of Bombay's Cricket Festival, the Pentangular Cricket Tournament, the principal Gymkhanas in the City are taking an unusual interest in their cricket fixtures.

The Hindu Gymkhana defeated the Bombay Gymkhana, in their week-end match at the latter's ground. Batting first the winners ran up a total of 153, to which Vijay Merchant contributed a valuable 76, which included 7 fours.

The Bombay Gymkhana were all out for a small total of 89. R. F. Moss being the highest scorer with 25.

The Islam Gymkhana were at home to Dr. Kanga's XI. This match ended in a draw despite the fact that both sides did well with the bat.

Making first use of the wicket Dr. Kanga's XI collected a total of 295, J. B. Khot, being the chief scorer with 65, while the next best were K. Tarapore (54) and F. K. Nariman (33).

The Islam Gymkhana replied with 221 for the loss of 8 wickets: thanks to a bright innings by Y. Ismail, who carried his bat for a well-made 70.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. HINDU GYMKHANA

HINDU GYMKHANA (1st Innings)

D. K. Yardey, c Dowson, b H. Murray	3
S. N. Mehta, c Mushet, b H. Murray	9
D. D. Hindlekar, b D. Murray	0
V. M. Merchant, c Mushet, b D. Murray	76
P. V. Gupte, b Dowson	20
S. Mahadev, c Windle, b Dowson	14
R. Wadker, l.b.w. Mushet	1
L. P. Jai, c Summerhayes, b D. Murray	0
S. R. Godambe, retired	1
D. V. Koppiker, c Bach, b Dowson	16
D. S. Talpade, not out	1
Extras	12
Total	153

(Bowling: Dowson 3 for 48 and D. Murray 3 for 33).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1st Innings)

R. C. Summerhayes, b Mehta	1
R. C. Mushet, b Wadker	16
K. S. H. Wilson, b Mehta	11
R. F. Moss, c and b Koppiker	25
P. M. Dowson, c Koppiker, b Wadker	8
M. Mackinon, c and b Koppiker	6
D. A. H. Windle, b Koppiker	8
D. Murray, b Wadker	2
S. C. G. Bach, b Koppiker	0
W. H. Cummings, b Wadker	11
H. L. Murray, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	89

(Bowling: Mehta 2 for 13; Wadker 4 for 14 and Koppiker 4 for 28)

DR. KANGA'S XI v. ISLAM GYMKHANA

DR. KANGA'S XI (1ST INNINGS)

T. K. Contractor, c Aga, b Heptulla	5
F. K. Nariman, l.b.w. Anwar	33
Canteenwalla, b Peerbhoy	12
K. Tarapore, b Hakim	54
D. Havewalla, b Laljee	29
M. Kateli, b Hakim	12
J. B. Khot, not out	65
K. B. Mehta, l.b.w. Lalji	16
M. Patel, c Hakim, b Heptulla	5
K. R. Meheromji, l.b.w. Laljee	13
J. R. Jamshedji, l.b.w. Hakim	6
Extras	45
Total	295

(Bowling: Heptulla 2 for 38 and Laljee 3 for 52).

ISLAM GYMKHANA (1St INNINGS)

A. A. Hakim, l.b.w. Patel	31
A. P. Mansuri, c Contractor, b Havewalla	6
A. E. Baporia, l.b.w. Havewalla	15
K. C. Ibrahim, st. Meheromji, b Jamshedji	15
Y. Ismail, not out	70
A. Peerbhoy, c Substitute, b Jamshedji	35
S. Heptulla, c Mehta, b Jamshedji	0
A. Aga, c Kateli, b Jamshedji	3
M. Laljee, l.b.w. Havewalla	32
S. Anwar, not out	0
Z. Dossa, did not bat	6
Extras	14
Total (for 8 wickets)	221

(Bowling: Havewalla 3 for 71 and Jamshedji 4 for 70).

GOSSAGE CUP FOOTBALL

City Police In Semi-Final

By defeating the Y. M. C. A. by 4 goals to nil, the Bombay City Police qualified for the second semi-final, in the Gossage Cup Football Tournament.

WALES BEAT ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 22.

At Cardiff, in the International Football Match between Wales and England Wales beat England by four goals to two.—Reuter

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21.—A sum of Rs. 30,100/- has been sanctioned as donations by the President from the estates under the superintendence of the Courts of Wards, U. P., towards the U. P. Flood Relief Fund.—United Press.

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Ryufuku	23rd Nov.	
* Tosan	24th ,,	2nd Dec
Kwanto	1st Dec.	18th

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OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
AND A CAST OF 1000'S
A Warner Bros.' Super Special
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THE MANAGEMENT OF
NEW EMPIRE
Wish all Its HINDU Patrons
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And we proudly present

VALIANTLY THEY DEFY A BROODING, UNSEEN WORLD-MENACE!
Four Men and a Prayer
LORETTA YOUNG
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AN AUTOGRAPHED PHOTO OF ROBERT TAYLOR TO EVERY LADY ATTENDING THE MATINEE PERFORMANCE.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 1, 1995
Muslim: Shabar 29, 1357
Parsi: Ardibehest 19, 1308
Hightide: 0-19, 12-14
Lowtide: 6-18, 18-16
Sunrise: 6-36m
Sunset: 6-68m
Hindu New Year Day: Bank holiday.
S.S. "Viceroy of India", extra steamer, due 1 p.m.

Tuesday, October 25.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Luncheon-meeting, Rotarian Z. A. Bokhari will speak on "Broadcasting," Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 26.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Friday, October 28.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BY BOMBAY YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

A Sneha Sammelan of the Association has been arranged to-day (Monday) at 4-0 p.m., (S. T.), at Laud Wadi, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay.

MAHA GUJARAT MANDAL ANDHERI

Under the auspices of the Maha Gujarat Mandal, a felicitous gathering will be held on Tuesday (25th instant) at 8-45 p.m., at the recreation club premises Gilbert Lodge, Hill Road, on the occasion.

BY SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee a Gathering in view of the Hindu New Year, will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m., at Anand Bhuwan, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz.

WORLI YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting of the residents of Worli, D. D. Chawls, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., at Jamboree Maidan when the Hon. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works will address the meeting.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The annual function and the prize distribution ceremony of the Muslim Educational Service League and its Free Night High School, under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, will be held at Temkar Street to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m., (S. T.).

BY HINDU SANRAKSHAN MANDAL

Under the joint auspices of the Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal and other Hindu institutions a social "Sneha Sammelan" will be held to exchange fraternal Divali greetings, to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m., (S. T.), at Madhav Baug.

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the above League, Dr. N. D. Kanchan will speak on "what precautions are necessary in nursing Infectious cases", at Gustad Chambers (1st floor), Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 2-30 p.m.

AT ANDHERI

In order to exchange New Year Day greetings, a public meeting of the Gujaratis, under the auspices of the Maha Gujerat Mandal, will be held on the Andheri Recreation Club Grounds, Andheri, on Tuesday (October 25), at 8-45 p.m. Seth Mathurdas Vissonji will preside.

NEW-YEAR-DAY CELEBRATIONS

Under the auspices of the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, the Hindu New-Year-Day will be celebrated at Napoo Hall, at 5 p.m., to-day (Monday) when a programme of instrumental and vocal music by amateurs, followed by New-Year greetings, will be gone through.

All are invited to participate in the function.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Captain and Mrs. C. S. Gross and Mr. E. R. Evans lunched at Government House, on Saturday.

Lady Lumley opened a Childrens Fancy Dress Carnival at St. Mary's School in aid of the Building Funds of the Parish Hall for St. Paul's Church, on Saturday.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
EDWARD G.
ROBINSON
in his GREATEST triumph
as
"THE AMAZING DR. CLITTERHOUSE"
REPLETE with dramatic SUSPENSE and Clever SURPRISES!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Midnight Menace". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Professor Beware". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
METRO—"The Crowd Roars". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Vasanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Four Men and a Prayer". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Asha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan's Revenge". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Adventures of Robin Hood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Hurricane". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Secretary". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

BY VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of Shree Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, the New Year Gathering will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Shree Mani Nagar Niwas.

Books as prizes will be distributed to the children from the Sjt. N. R. Zala Prize Fund. Names of eligible children may be sent so as to reach the Secretaries on or before 10th November, 1938.

MAHARASHTRIYA ARYA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY

Maharashtriya Arya Samaj Anniversary (3rd day) will be celebrated to-day (Monday) from 3 to 5 p.m., when Dr. (Mrs.) Kashibai Sathe, will preside at the occasion of "Maladi Kunkum." And from 5 to 8 p.m., under the presidentship of Pt. Pratapchandra Atmaramji (Baroda), Pt. Pannalalji Vyas of Berar and others will speak on the Arya Samaj and other subjects.

There will be physical feats of Arya Vaibhava Vyayam Shala Students.

NATIONAL CYCLINGS CLUB, RACES

The Secretary of the National Cycling Club announces the following Cycle Races:—

On Sunday next (October 30) there will be a 5 mile (massed start) Cycle Race for boys (novices and a mile (massed start) Cycle Race for girls (novices) round the Marine Drive, Queen's Road circuit.

On November 24, 1938, there will be a 5 mile All-Bombay High Schools Challenge Shield Cycle Race, round the Oval.

Brakes are compulsory in all the N. C. C. Races.

Health Conditions In Presidency

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending 15th October:—

CHOLERA

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 381 attacks and 161 deaths against 267-95 in the previous week. These cases were from West Khandesh district (162 cases and 75 deaths against 108-44); East Khandesh (117-43 against 64-19); Ahmednagar (47-13 against 54-16); Surat (15-4 against 2-0); Sholapur (13-8 against 3-3); Thana (12-10 against 16-7); Bijapur (11-5 against 5-3); Nasik (2-1 against 1-0); Broach (11 against 1-1) and Satara (1-1 against nil).

PLAGUE

Thirteen cases and 4 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 12-8 in the previous week. These cases were from Belgaum district (6 cases and 3 deaths against 6-3); Dharwar (5-1 against 0-1) and Satara (2-0 against 5-4).

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 33-6; Kolaba 23-2; Poona 8-1; Satara 5-3; Nasik 5-1; Ahmednagar 5-1; Belgaum 5-1; Bombay Suburban 4-1; East Khandesh 4-1; Thana 1-0; Surat 1-0; Bijapur 1-0, and Bombay City 1-0. Total 96 attacks and 17 deaths against 61-4 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

One case of cerebro-spinal fever was recorded in Bombay City during the week against 4-1 in the previous week.

INFLUENZA

One case and two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay City and 58 non-fatal cases from Malwan town in Ratnagiri district during the week.

Advance Khadi

80.7 P. C. Increase In Production And 19.5 Increase In Sales In July And August

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, sends in the following Khadi Progress Report, being Production and Sales in July and August, 1938:—

Provinces.	PRODUCTION Square Yards. 1937.	1938.	SALES. 1937. Rs.	1938. Rs.
1 Andhra	1,09,208	1,32,085*	38,351	24,927*
2. Assam	924	476	....	71
3. Behar	1,20,292	2,68,057	41,248	65,867
4. Bengal	54,964	1,12,141	31,135	16,328*
5. Bombay	....	....	53,549	59,073
6. Burma	....	....	9,691	9,776
7. Gujarat, Kathiawar	204	750	42,016	43,823
8. Karnatak	47,032	1,05,298	27,989	32,447
9. Kashmir	31,018	15,130	20,264	17,132
10. Kerala	19,034	42,470	12,640	17,968
11. Maharashtra	1,52,519	2,12,130	38,262	99,893
12 Punjab	1,72,929	1,41,994*	16,487	16,837*
13. Rajasthan	84,535	1,02,560	7,992	7,674*
14. Sind	567	1,100	10,843	11,251
15. Tamil Nad	2,01,033	6,12,550	1,45,469	1,75,216
16. U. P.	1,84,269	3,83,709	64,151	66,737*
17 Utkal		Not received.		
Total	11,78,668	21,30,450	5,60,287	6,69,725

* Figures Incomplete.

The above figures show an increase of 80.7 per cent. in production as compared with last year. The increase in sales is only 19.5 per cent., however July and August are generally considered dull months so far as sales are concerned. (We are now in the midst of regular sale season and it is hoped the Congress minded public will help to clear off all accumulated stocks, thereby enabling the production centres to provide more work for spinners and other artisans).

POETS AS HERALDS OF FREEDOM

A Notable "Mushaira"

A noteworthy departure from the usual practice was made by the Mahfile-Subhani on Sunday night when it arranged a "Mushaira (gathering of poets) of Urdu poets. The distinctive feature was the attempt to herald a change in Urdu poetry by requisitioning its service in the cause of political freedom and economic emancipation of the toiling masses the poets having been requested to select the theme for their compositions. The "Mushaira was held at Mangal Kandori, Foras Road, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. There was a very large gathering and many of the poets received enthusiastic and warm applauses from the vast and appreciative audience.

STRIKING INITIATIVE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi congratulated the "Mahfile-Subhani" on the striking initiative it had taken in making a departure from an out-of date practice. Recalling Milton's test of true poetry as that which was simple, vigorous and original he said that much of the work of most Urdu poets failed to satisfy the test because they confined themselves mostly to orthodox subjects and themes or indulged in mere word-play. Hali and Iqbal had given new turn and new life to Urdu poetry and inspired the people with new ideas and new aspirations. If they wanted Urdu poetry to be true poetry, their poets should follow in the footsteps of Hali and Iqbal and choose their themes according to the needs of the times. The object of poetry was not merely to give delight but also to inspire men to noble thoughts and noble deeds. Indians were faced with two great problems—the problem of political freedom and the problem of abolishing poverty and removing unemployment. How had their poets reacted to the urgency of these problems? They could make poetry a powerful instrument for awakening the masses and inspiring them to action that would help them to attain their national objectives. And the poets would be able to do so only if they ceased to become instruments for the expression of the ideals of a class only but brought poetry to the doors of the masses by giving expressions to their needs, their hopes their fears and their aspirations in the language that they understood.

"SERVANTS OF HUMANITY WEEK"

A meeting with a view to inaugurate "Servants of Humanity Week", will be held to-day (Monday) at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the premises of Manav-Sadan at Fergusson Road, Worli. The collection of funds towards the preliminary scheme of the establishment of "Manav-Sadan", the Servants of Humanity Society's own premises for preaching the 'unity and accommodation of All Mankind" on a common platform, will also be made during the observance of the week.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The Secretary of the Association writes:—The Blind Relief Association, Bombay, during the last 20 years has been helping the cause of the Prevention of Blindness through its six hospitals and dispensaries. Also it has started two Homes for the Blind in Bombay, and two Schools and Homes to help the Incurably blind. On the auspices Divali and New Year Day it requests readers to extend their sympathy to this cause by sending contributions towards the funds of this Association at 475-483, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay—2, and thus earn the blessings of the Blind and the poor sufferers.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital, Silver Jubilee Fund list No. 19 has been published. The sums of rupees 50 and over received upto 1st Oct. are acknowledged as under:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,73,195; Anonymous (for endowment fund) Rs. 500; Mr Framroz D. Mehta Rs. 500; A Zoroastrian (for general fund) Rs. 240; Bai Goolbai Sorabjee Chinoy Rs. 200; Anonymous, Rs. 200; In memory of late Mr. Nusserwanjee R. Todiwalla Rs. 151; In memory of late Bai Maneckbai J. Gazdar Rs. 151; In pious memory of late Mr. and Mrs. Ruttonjee Jamshedjee Bhoot. Rs. 100; Mr. Hormasjee F. Commissariat Rs. 100; Mr. Kavasjee Jalbhoy Sett, (fourth contribution) Rs. 100; Maneckjee F. Sethna Charity Trust Fund, Rs. 100; Lt.-Col. K. B. Bharucha, I. M. S. Rs. 100; Bai Banoo and Mr. Shiavax Sheriarjee Patell, Rs. 75; A Sympathiser (for general fund) Rs. 51; Bai Khorshedbai Ruttonshaw Movewalla, Rs. 50; Lady Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee Rs. 50; Through Mrs. Dinbai F. S. Patuck Rs. 50; Bai Jerbai, (for general fund) Rs. 50.

CONGRESS AND BOMBAY CIVIC ELECTIONS

The list of the selected (Congress) candidates for the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be put before a meeting of the B.P.C.C. shortly.

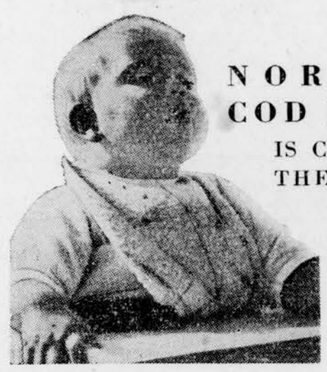
It is understood that the officials of the B.P.C.C. are in communication with the Chairman of the Selection Committee in this connection.

It is reliably understood that Mr. K. F. Nariman has not been selected, but most of the sitting Congress Socialist members have been selected.

New Year Gatherings

BY Y. M. H. A.

The Young Men's Hindu Association will hold the New Year celebrations to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon.



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THE MUNICH CONFERENCE HAS BROUGHT PEACE TO EUROPE—BUT THE DOOR HAS NOT BEEN IRREVOCABLY CLOSED ON WAR!

ARMAMENT FACTORIES ARE TURNING OUT BOMBS, AEROPLANES, DEATH-DEALING MACHINES—FOR WHOSE BENEFIT OR DESTRUCTION?
IT HAS HAPPENED BEFORE:—IT MAY HAPPEN AGAIN!

'Midnight Menace'

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938

THE NEW YEAR

We wish a happy New Year to all our Hindu readers. To a large section of the Hindus of Western India and particularly to the business community the Diwali or the Festival of Lights heralds the beginning of a new year. On this day the businessman closes his accounts of the past year, lets bygones be bygones, and faces the new year with a new hope which the lights signify. All things considered, he has, perhaps, some good reasons to be a little more hopeful about the new year than he could be for several years past. The world depression that was too long with us seems at last to be disappearing. The apparent revival may, after all, turn out to be deceptive or quite temporary. Or it may be so one-sided that the gains of a few may be more than counterbalanced by the losses of many. But certain it is at present there is hope in the hearts of many businessmen all over the country.

Help True Swadeshi

It may be of interest to note some of the grounds for hope. Provincial Autonomy, which was inaugurated last year, has, on the whole, worked smoothly enough and has given a distinct fillip to Indian trade and commerce. This is particularly due to the efforts of Congress Governments to promote Swadeshi enterprise, both in large scale and small scale industries. There could have been greater progress in this respect if businessmen had co-operated more earnestly with the Congress in its Swadeshi propaganda. They can do so even now and thereby help the country as well as themselves. The latest business enterprise due to Congress initiative is the National Planning Committee appointed by the recent conference of Industries Ministers. This Committee will pave the way for a bigger body to advise Provincial Governments and Indian States on well-planned industrial development. The resources of Provincial Governments are very limited. But if all Governments co-operate and businessmen also support them they can do much to make Swadeshi an irresistible force. Only, the main condition for success is that Swadeshi should be conceived in the interests not only of the few capitalists but also of the many who toil to produce wealth. It is this feature of Swadeshi that appeals to most people and they will particularly patronise those Swadeshi concerns which are not only purely Swadeshi but which also duly safeguarded the interests of workers.

Support The Congress

We have suggested above that businessmen should actively cooperate with the Provincial Government in promoting well-planned industrial development. But that is not enough. They should also take a more active part in the politics of the country, in its struggle to safeguard all its national interests. It goes without saying that businessmen will be benefited by the inevitable result of the struggle, namely, Swaraj. It will be gross selfishness on their part to isolate themselves from the struggle now and to claim later their share of the national benefit accruing from it. And since the Congress is taking the leading part in this struggle it is their duty to identify themselves with it and support it in all possible ways. Another reason why they should support the Congress is that it is the only influential political body that strives to do justice to all classes and communities, to hold the scales evenly between Capital and Labour, between the Zamindars and the tenants. Above all, the Congress is almost alone in being pledged to non-violent methods of agitation. The Congress alone can ensure both peace and prosperity to the country. Let all those, who are celebrating the festival of lights as a symbol of peace and prosperity, resolve to make the Congress their own and to work for it loyally and thus enable it to ensure lasting peace and prosperity to the country. Let the businessmen, in particular, resolve to work throughout the new year that has come, not only for their own prosperity but also for that of the country as a whole, if only for the reason that the country's welfare is the only stable basis for their own.

Co-operation In Bombay

The Registrar's report on the working of co-operative societies in the Province of Bombay for the year ending 30th June, 1937, which has been recently published, is full of interesting information regarding developments which took place in the provincial co-operative movement in the course of those twelve months. The shadow of the persistent economic depression, of course, darkens the whole picture. To add to the misfortune, the agricultural season was unsatisfactory during the year under report over a large part of the Province and this circumstance seriously hampered efforts at improvement and rehabilitation. The copious statistics which the report contains throw illuminating light on the working of the different classes of co-operative societies. The most striking fact which arrests attention is the unsatisfactory condition of agricultural credit societies, which, while showing definite signs of gradual improvement, is such as causes anxiety. The attention of the Department and co co-operative workers has been very naturally, therefore, been concentrated upon measures directed towards the resuscitation and rehabilitation of these bodies. Progress in this direction is bound to be slow since the situation revealed by the figures representing overdue debts is far from reassuring. The Registrar has made certain concrete suggestions in this regard and he observes: "Unless vigorous and co-ordinated efforts are made by all concerned, to realize the existing outstandings from every individual member and society and to apply the various remedies which have been suggested as suitable, no immediate improvement can be expected."

The Registrar has effectively replied to the criticism coming from certain quarters to the effect that the benefit of the low rate of interest, which now generally prevails, is withheld from members who borrow from co-operative credit societies. He points out that "the lending rate of interest in societies depends upon the financial position of societies," and remarks that "the first two essentials for a permanent reduction of the rate of interest is to bring about conditions which would ensure prompt and punctual collection of dues from members and economic management." While recommending that financing agencies ought to give a helping hand by reducing their lending rate consistently with the principle of sound finance, the Registrar suggests that a very effective method of cheapening the cost of credit to the primary borrower would be for societies to tap local deposits which carry a lower rate of interest. He is, however, conscious of the difficulty of attracting such deposits in view of the fact that "the development of most of the agricultural credit societies, which consist exclusively of borrowers, is dangerously one-sided." Unless there is secure provision for the prompt and punctual repayment of local deposits, money is not likely to be attracted to societies. It does not appear to be practicable to secure in the working of credit societies the restraining influence of the depositing element, to which reference is made by Mr. M. L. Dalling refers whose relevant remark has been quoted in the report.

The co-operative movement can not remain unaffected by conditions prevailing outside it. That there is a demand for the establishment of co-operative societies bespeaks the general curtailment of rural credit owing to adverse economic conditions. The urban side of the movement in this Province has, on the whole, fared better. Central and urban banks are confronted with problems of their own and a plethora of funds flowing to them is a cause of embarrassment. In all these respects, the Registrar's report is instructive as well as informative, and the general public and particularly co-operative workers will find in it a good deal of food for thought. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the report is placed in the hands of the public a year and a quarter after the end of the year to which it relates and several months after it was submitted by the Registrar to Government. The delay in its publication is irritating and inexplicable. It renders the report stale and robs it of much of its living interest.

Income-tax Bill

Its Defects

(By Bhogilal C. Shah)

Great changes are being made in the present Income-tax Act, and as the same is going to have very far reaching effects, I consider it my duty to make the public conversant with these changes and what would be the probable effects thereof and leave it to them to judge how they will personally be affected thereby.

The Bill is before the Select Committee and will come before the Assembly in the very near future to be enacted into law.

Powers To Enter Premises.

First of all I shall deal with clause 42 of the Income-tax Amendment Bill XI of 1937 which gives powers to the Income-tax Officer or the Income-tax Inspector, for the purposes of the Income-tax Act to enter between sunrise and sunset the premises of any person liable or believed by him to be liable to assessment and may make therein any enquiries he considers necessary and the Income-tax Officer may, while on any premises so entered, call for and inspect any such person's account and may stamp any accounts of any such person so inspected. Much has been said about this clause and I shall therefore satisfy myself by adding that the Government of India should not deprive the citizens of India of a right which has been held sacred and inviolable by every civilised Nation, which has been universally recognised as one of fundamental rights of the citizen and which has been enshrined with the greatest veneration in the constitution of all civilized Nations.

Statutory Obligation to Make A Return.

Section 22 (1), as amended, throws the statutory obligation on every person whose income is likely to exceed the non-taxable limit to make a return of his income on the basis of public notice given by the income-tax officer, the penalty on default extending up to double the amount of tax assessed. Where income is found on examination or inquiry by Income-tax Officer to be not taxable, penalty for default is up to Rs. 50/-

It is said for this section that it is being adopted on the lines of the practice prevailing in the United Kingdom. The condition in the United Kingdom, the percentage of literacy, arising out of free and compulsory primary education, the sympathetic attitude of the Inspectors of taxes, who are always available to advise the assessees on all doubts about their income-tax matters, and the treatment received by the tax-payer from the Inspector of taxes which does not make him an object of terror, the absence of penalty at every stage, make the comparison between United Kingdom and India quite inappropriate

By this clause the statutory obligation to issue the notice of 'Returns of income' by the Income-tax Officer is taken away, and the statutory obligation is imposed on the tax-payer. The Income-tax Officer is a trained Officer of the Department, who knows better than the tax-payer which income is taxable and which expenses are allowable, under Income-tax Law. An assessee may not know correctly whether his income would become taxable; questions of allowability or disallowability of items of expenditure and the distinction between capital and income are sometimes fought out in proper cases before the High Court and in some cases are finally decided by the Privy Council. The proposal to impose penalties for failure to submit returns by persons, who are not even liable to tax requires the strongest opposition from the Commercial Community. So this Clause must altogether be opposed by all tax-paying public.

Husband & Wife

Now I come to the joint assessment of the separate income of husband and wife, for determining the rate of tax on the income of either spouse.

This includes the gift by the parents of the bride at the time

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WAR!

The Fashoda Episode

(Special To "The Chronicle")

I

Omdurman was besieged. Within the mud walls of the town the Chief stood at bay. A series of battles had decimated his men, the whole quarter of the town was filled with the sick, supplies were running short—and Kitchener was approaching.

A month since, the Chief had sent 500 men with the steamer "Tewfikia," which had been captured from Gordon in 1885, and the "Safia," up the White Nile to collect grain. Now he awaited their return, while the European troops under Kitchener grew ever nearer.

The 500 Dervishes whom the Chief had sent for supplies had steamed 600 miles through what they took to be deserted country. Then, at a malarial spot known as Fashoda (now called Kodok) they had found the west bank of the river lined by a party of African troops commanded by European officers. Over a fort near the river hung a flag they did not recognise. As the boats steamed onward, the troops, without warning, opened fire. The Arabs lost forty men before they succeeded in turning on their tracks. Then, they steamed furiously back past a bend in the river and pitched camp on the east bank.

A Mystery

They argued furiously, the identity of the strangers. Then the Emir, the Arab in charge, despatched the "Tewfikia" with a small party on board, back to Omdurman to ask the Chief for instructions and reinforcements. But the Dervishes were no longer in occupation of Omdurman. On September 2, 1898, Kitchener won an easy victory against the Chief and invested the town. Five days later, early in the afternoon, a knot of British soldiers spied a small steamer drifting and paddling slowly down the broad Nile toward them. It was the "Tewfikia."

A British gunboat put off from the bank lower down and halted the Arabs. They were escorted to Kitchener's headquarters where they told their story, mingled with lamentations that now the Egyptian flag—instead of the Khalifa's—waved over Omdurman and that the Mahdi's Tomb, close by the river, had been damaged by artillery fire. Kitchener sent a party of officers to examine the hull of the "Tewfikia." They found it spattered with newly-made holes and—most significant—inside those holes were, not the rough leaden shot or bent nails that the Dervishes put in their rifles, but narrow, conical bullets such as only troops under a European Power were supplied with.

Six hundred miles away, someone was on the Nile—someone, probably, who should not be there. It might be an independent party of the British. Alternatively, it might be the French or the Italians. Colonel Kitchener, the man on the spot, had the job of discovering the truth.

Fifteen years before this time, General Gordon had been killed and Britain had abandoned her struggle in Egypt. Then she had sent Kitchener out and by 1896 she had made herself master. Between 1896 and 1898 Kitchener carried out an irregular campaign in the Sudanese Provinces which, formerly under British control, had been lost as a result of the Mahdist revolt two decades before. The fall of Omdurman marked the end of that campaign. But it was no sooner over than clouds that threatened a far greater war, appeared in the very Sudan itself.

France Watchful And Resentful

Hitherto, in all essentials Britain in her relations with Egypt had had to consider only Egypt. No other European nation had taken any active part in events nor had made any claim to a share of the spoils. Nevertheless, France had been watchful and, as Britain consolidated her position, even resentful. France had long wished to establish herself in the Upper Nile valley so as to link her possessions in West Africa with those at the gate of the Red Sea. She had spent great sums of money in an attempt to bind Abyssinia as an ally and she had helped the men, with arms and cash, who defeated the Italians at Adowa. She was believed also to have subsidised and propagandised the Dervishes.

Naturally, all French approaches to Egypt and the Sudan were most distasteful to Whitehall. In 1895 the British Government had made formal declaration that the Nile was within its sphere of influence and that here, at least, there was no welcome for strangers. The French had accepted this notice without demur. No attention was drawn to Fashoda specifically but all, including the French, were aware that the Nile valley included that spot.

On the 8th of September, the day after the arrival at Omdurman of the Dervishes, Colonel Kitchener set off up the White Nile with two battalions of Sudanese, two companies of the Cameron Highlanders, a battery of artillery and four Maxims, all carried on five steamers. Three days after departure they reached the camp, at Reng, where the main party of Arabs still waited in suspense. There was an exchange of shots and the Dervishes were put to flight. Their steamer, the 'Safia', which was under steam, attempted to escape but was blown up by a well-placed shell in her boilers.

Seven days later, on the 18th, the fleet drew near Fashoda and Kitchener sent a note to the Commander of the mysterious troops, himself waiting a few miles along the river for a reply. Early next day a portable steel rowing-boat loomed through the morning mist. It carried a Senegalese sergeant and two privates, with a message. The latter announced formally that French troops had invested Fashoda, with a view to the occupation of the Sudan. It clos-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

A Friday report from Rome said: "It is believed that the ratification of the Anglo-Italian Agreement will immediately follow the reassembly of the Commons." The belief is not ill-founded. Lord Perth has been trying desperately on behalf of the British Government to come to terms with Signor Mussolini. And Il Duce has recently supplied Mr. Chamberlain with the much-needed mendacious excuse to complete another democratic betrayal to dictatorship. That excuse is the token withdrawal of Italian "volunteers" from Spain, a withdrawal which leaves the bulk of the Italian army of invasion and all its equipment in the country. Apart from the wider implications of the Agreement, the immediate effect of it will be further to ensure Franco's victory and thus bring Spain under Italian domination. He is already using the 'honourable' (!) withdrawal for demanding belligerent right which will be of vital benefit to him. And Mr. Chamberlain, who has been eagerly awaiting an opportunity, will cheerfully oblige.

IN FULL CRY.

The German pack, led by Dr. Goebbels, is now in full cry after Colonies. This development was inevitable and fully anticipated by all except Mr. Chamberlain, his colleagues and his admirers. The description by the "Diplomatische Correspondenz" of the opposition to the return of colonies as "obviously inspired demonstrations" is doubly amusing, because it emanates from an important Nazi journal. One need not pause even to call it a lie. But there certainly is truth in the observation that fundamentally the unrest is an expression of the feelings of those directly involved that "affairs, as the they are now, cannot be maintained." This is a justifiable and very real fear arising out of the capitulation to Nazis which Messrs. Chamberlain and Daladier made at Munich and, what is more, of which they are, more or less, proud.

GOEBBELS GLOATS.

As to the claim of the Nazis to these Colonies it is utterly untenable not only on politico-moral grounds—upon which no domination over "backward" peoples of any imperialism whatsoever is anything but unjust,—but also because of the racial doctrines professed and practised by Nazis, to say nothing of the cruel basis of their whole administration. The French, we are glad to note, have realised this aspect of the question. But it will not be an easy task to combat Germany. The Nazis are exploiting to the full the advantages and encouragement that they received from self-humiliation by democracies at Munich. In this connection the speech delivered by Dr. Goebbels, the other day, is profoundly significant. It is one of the most eloquent and realistic commentaries on Mr. Chamberlain's magnificent achievement at Munich. He quite rightly flaunts—before those who "are bluffing a bit" and "will concentrate a bit of a fleet"—the "splendid relations" which Nazis now have with Rome, Tokio, Warsaw, Belgrade and Budapest. He also quite rightly adds the warning: "We have more friends than they themselves know." And, then, he threatens them with the Nazi sword and bloodshed unless these bluffers agree to the colonies being duly "served." Now, what is Mr. Chamberlain going to do about it all?

A WISE DECISION.

The Travancore Government have acted wisely in releasing the Civil Disobedience prisoners unconditionally and also in suspending the operation of the various notifications issued under the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation and we congratulate them on their decision. The Travancore State Congress will thus cease to be—at at least for the time being—an unlawful association, and we hope there will be no restrictions on its right to carry on its agitation peacefully. As regards the Government's decision to prosecute the signatories to the memorandum, submitted by the State Congress to the Maharaja, we hope the prosecution will not be vindictive but only an occasion to test in a court of law the truth of the allegations made in the memorandum against the Diwan. As the signatories have declined to withdraw the allegations in spite of the pressing advice by Gandhiji, it is to be presumed that the signatories are convinced of their truth and prepared to prove it in a court. We can now only watch the developments in the Court so far as the specific allegations are concerned. But the State Congress will, we have no doubt, carry on its struggle for responsible Government until a Reform Committee is appointed by the Government

WHAT IS THE IDEA?

The position in Rajkot at present is uncertain, if not intriguing. On the one hand our Rajkot correspondent points out that the Diwan, Sir Patrick Cadell, has formulated a scheme of reform which can at least be a fair basis for negotiations, on the other hand Mr. Dhebar, President of the Rajkot People's Conference, says that the conference has not yet been invited by the Diwan to any negotiations for a settlement. For the Diwan to carry on negotiations without the leaders of the Conference is verily to play "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark. It may even be a mischievous move to divide the people. If so, it should be sternly discountenanced by the people.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Chaperon is but another name for a matrimonial promoter.

Indifference is a pump for drawing secrets from a woman.

Nothing so enhances the value of a thing as the difficulty of obtaining it.

It is more difficult for some men to collect their wits than their bills.

During the courtship a woman clings to a man's neck, but after marriage she is apt to walk on it.

If a man is engaged to a girl and she elopes with some other man, the party of the first part escapes getting a mighty poor wife.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The question is: 'Can the world do anything against us? We get what is ours or we draw the sword. That works. They know that the Fuehrer plays a clever game. He will win. Others are bluffing a bit. It is true that they will concentrate a bit of a fleet, but in the end they will come along, because they do not want bloodshed

—Dr. Goebbels

* * * *

In commemoration of the Maharaja's birthday, the Travancore Government have suspended the operation of the Travancore Criminal Law Amendment Regulation and released the prisoners sentenced under it.

To complete the good work, how about extending the clemency to include the release of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer from Travancore?

* * * *

"We have fundamental differences with the Congress", declares Dr. Ambedkar.

We know two of them: (1) Nationalism and (2) Purna Swaraj for India. But there must be some more, we admit.

* * * *

"We", further declared the anti-Congress fundamentalist Doctor, "are not fighting for offices in the province, but we fight for our rights."

All right, all right. We needn't quarrel over words.

* * * *

The Doctor, by the way, has a few words to say about Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Mr. Jinnah, according to him, is totally carrying the Muslims on the wrong path."

We think Dr. Ambedkar is mistaken. As a matter of fact, Jinnah's totally wrong path is not very much different from Ambedkar's—er—fundamentally right one.

* * * *

"I do not", complained Dr. Ambedkar, "understand what differences he (Mr. Jinnah) has with the Congress."

That, as Mr. Jinnah would say, is the Doctor's own fault, although there certainly IS a school of thought—to which we refuse to belong inspite of vigorous canvassing by the Junior Colleague—which holds that only one man in the world really knows the differences between Mr. Jinnah and the Congress.

* * * *

But Dr. Ambedkar is definitely unfriendly when he asserts that "the Muslim League to my mind, is fighting for elections and Ministry."

Not that Dr. Ambedkar is necessarily wrong but to our mind the "Muslim League" will be justified in being provoked into exclaiming "Et te Brute!"

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah said that in his view Maulana Azad neither counted with the Hindus nor with the Muslims

—Report of an interview.

No Azad should ever count either with the Hindus or with the Muslims—in Mr. Jinnah's view.

* * * *

Dr. Benes' arrival at Croydon "has occasioned some surprise" in London.

But not, we hope, any embarrassment but less discomfort to the "realistic" conscience of Great Britain.

* * * *

A TEATIME THOUGHT.

"The true purpose of colds and influenza is a beneficent one. Their object is to protect us from more serious ailments."

—A. Johnson Dronsfield.

* * * *

'That's a smart-looking dog you've got there.'

'Yes, isn't he? If I say to him, "Are you coming here, or aren't you?" he either comes to me or he doesn't!'

Chinese Abandon Front Lines

Fleeing Forces Pursued And Bombed, Says Japanese Field Despatch

TOKIO, October 23.

THE CHINESE HAVE ABANDONED THE FRONT LINES IN THE NORTH SOUTH BANKS OF THE YANGTSE AND ARE FLEEING SOUTH-WESTWARD ALONG THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY AND THE WUCHANG-YOCHOW HIGHROAD, BEING PURSUED AND BOMBED BY JAPANESE 'PLANES, ACCORDING TO A JAPANESE FIELD DESPATCH RECEIVED HERE.—REUTER.

BRITAIN'S "NO" TO JAPANESE REQUESTS

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23.

British naval authorities have refused Japanese requests for the removal of their shipping from the neighbourhoods of Hankow and Canton where the shipping is now concentrated off the British Concessions.—Reuter.

LEAFLETS DROPPED IN CENTRE OF HANKOW

HANKOW, Oct. 23.

Japanese 'planes in two raids to-day bombed the railway stations and dropped leaflets in the centre of the City.—Reuter.

CHINESE TROOPS RETREATING

TOKIO, Oct. 22.

It is reported that Chinese troops north of the Yangtse are falling back to Shashi while to the south, full retreat is in progress to Yochow.

Complete Japanese occupation of Tayeh and Ochang, south of the Yangtse is officially announced.

The Japanese headquarters believe that Chinese are preparing a new defence line to protect the western parts of Hupeh and Hunan provinces.—Reuter.

Chiang-Kai-Shek

HANKOW, Oct. 22.

It is reported that General Chiang-Kai-Shek was seen in his Office this morning.—Reuter.

TOKIO 'EN FETE'

TOKIO, Oct. 23.

The city was wild with joy during the week-end over the capture of Canton. The hooting of factory sirens and a wireless announcement gave the citizens the first indication of victory, and demonstrations were immediately staged. Despite rain crowd streamed to the shrine of worship.

Two thousand shop-girls went in a procession with lanterns to the Imperial Palace. An arch bearing the world "Canton has been captured" was erected in front of the Municipal and Government buildings. The Mayor of Tokio sent a message of congratulation to Lieut.-General Furusho, Supreme Commander of Japanese forces in South China.

The Rising Sun Flag was hoisted on stores and houses. All schools and civilian organisations in Seoul staged flag and lantern processions in which 100,000 students participated.—Reuter.

American Reply To Churchill

SAN SIMEON (California): October 23.

AN OUTSPOKEN REPLY TO MR. CHURCHILL'S BROADCAST ON OCTOBER 12 WAS MADE BY MR. RANDOLPH HEARST IN A NATION-WIDE BROADCAST TO-NIGHT.

Attacking Britain and France, notably in connection with the Versailles Treaty, which was "not a peace treaty but a war treaty," Mr. Hearst said:

"America is beginning to realise that Communistic France and Imperial England are not altogether idealistic and altruistic democracies like the American. America must not succumb to the purely selfish propaganda of foreign nations and must not be drawn by sentiment into the disasters of another foreign war. We should not encourage, participate in, or finance any foreign war. Our firm policy should be to work for peace and true democracy throughout the world, but save our strength, wealth and arms to protect and preserve peace and the true democracy in the United States.—Reuter.

FOR STUDY OF RED SHIRT MOVEMENT

KOHAT, Oct. 23.

Addressing the first public meeting of the present tour under the presidency of Pir Shahanshah, President, Kohat District Congress Committee, this evening, Gandhiji said, his chief object in visiting the Frontier province for the second time within such a short period was to study minutely the Red Shirt organisation in the province and find out how it could be utilised for the service of the country at large. It was an all important problem with him and was engaging his sole attention. He had been meeting Khudai Khidmatgars and exchanged views with them in an effort to find out how far they realised the implications of non-violence.

The meeting was attended by about 5,000 people including a number of women who were keen on having a darshan of the Mahatma.

KOHAT'S WELCOME.

Before making his speech, the Mahatma was accorded an address of welcome on behalf of the Kohat District. The address eulogised Gandhiji's services to the country and recounted, his achievements through the doctrine of non-violence. It appealed to Gandhiji to settle amicably outstanding questions relating to Teri and Kohat before he left the Frontier.—A. P.

World Achievement.

The Slag Heaps

What are we to do with the slag heaps?

Up and down England and Scotland we find them, and they are to be seen in the Dominions, littering up the country making unsightly regions which Nature meant to be fair indeed.

It is an old question. Long before the Great War there were many people anxious to find a use for the slag which is piled up near great mining centres, but almost all efforts have proved unsatisfactory.

Three years ago, however, there was much talk of a discovery likely to be of considerable importance. Behind it was a German inventor. The idea was that slag from blast-furnaces might be used in place of sand and gravel in the making of concrete.

It was found, as the result of long experiment, that when properly treated the slag could be made into bricks or blocks, a less amount of cement being required than is the case with sand. The resulting block was lighter than the same mass of ordinary concrete, and it had one other remarkable property: It was impervious to fire.

At Boreham Wood in Hertfordshire flames at a temperature of 1,200 were played on a wall of this material, and the wall remained unchanged, the other side being only barely warm. It is to be hoped that the making of bricks of this kind will help to diminish some of the slag heaps in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire and the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

T. U. C. Day And Bombay Trades Disputes Bill

The General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C. in a circular to Affiliated Unions and members of the General Council, writes:—

The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress has decided to observe from this year the 30th of October of each year as the T.U.C. Day and passed, at its last meeting, the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the 30th October on which date the T.U.C. was founded in 1920, should be observed annually as the "T.U.C. Day" and that the Affiliated Unions and the Provincial Committees be requested to carry out this resolution in a suitable way".

I have now to request the Affiliated Unions, the Provincial Committees and Members of the General Council to take steps to carry out the above resolution. I suggest that the suitable way in which the T.U.C. Day can be observed, is to hold public meetings, mass demonstrations and processions and pass resolutions emphasising the solidarity of the Working Class Movement, insisting upon the Central and Local Governments to guarantee to the Indian Working Class its fundamental rights and demands as enumerated in the T.U.C. constitution (Rules 2 and 4) and to implement the same by legislation or otherwise without further loss of time and expressing emphatic disapproval of the attempts being made by some Governments to deprive the workers of some of those fundamental rights. This is the first time that the T.U.C. Day is being organised and I appeal to all to make every effort to make the day a great success.

I may inform you that the Bombay Provincial T.U.C. has decided to declare in the Bombay Presidency a one-day strike on the 7th of November as a protest against the Bombay Trades Disputes Bill which the Government of Bombay is rushing through the Bombay Legislative Assembly in spite of the united and universal opposition to the measure from the entire working class movement. On the T.U.C. Day, therefore, the entire working class movement in India should pass the Working Committee's resolution on the Trades Disputes Bill, hold public meetings, demonstrations, processions, etc., and give its moral support to the B.P.T.U.'s one-day strike. I may point out that the Bombay Bill is the thin end of the wedge. If it is passed in Bombay, I am afraid, it may be introduced in other Provincial Legislatures as well, particularly where there are Congress Governments in office. It is therefore necessary that the whole working class movement should guard themselves against this impending danger and unitedly show, by all legitimate and peaceful and democratic means, their resentment against this draconian Bill.

M. N. ROY SUPPORTS ONE-DAY STRIKE

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

Whole-hearted support has been lent to the call for the one day general strike as a protest against the Bombay Industrial Dispute Bill and an appeal has been made to the workers of Bombay to join the Congress in thousands and capture positions so as to enforce their demands, by Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of a statement. He says:—

"Those opposing this anti-working class measure", says Mr. Roy, "cannot be accused of anti-Congress activity. The professed policy of the Congress is to promote the welfare of the masses. It is the duty of every true Congressman to see that this policy is practised. Those who deviate from this policy, either purposefully or by mistake, are working against the Congress.

"Those Congressmen who do not find anything wrong in the proposed legislation, naturally disapprove of the strike as an anti-Congress demonstration and accuse other Congressmen active in the labour movement of having entered into an alliance with people desires of discrediting the Congress.

"It is frivolous to argue that the sole object of the B.P.T.U.C. is to embarrass the Congress Ministry and discredit the Congress. It embraces in its ranks Congressmen as well as members of other political groups. The common concern of all is to promote the welfare of the working class, which concern is shared also by the Congress. It is reprehensible to question the motive and doubt the sincerity of prominent Trade Union workers simply because they do not belong to the Congress. It is more so when a party, claiming to represent the interests of the working class, participate in such demagogic propaganda".—United Press.

NO CHANGE OF FRONT BY B. P. T. U. C.

Mirajkar Answers Masani's Charge

S. S. Mirajkar, General Secretary, B.P.T.U.C., writes:

In his article entitled "Genesis of Hartal", Com. Masani has come out with astonishing charges against the B.P.T.U.C. accusing that organisation of inconsistency, of a sudden change of front and denounces the protest strike proposal as an anti-Congress movement.

So far as the Bill is concerned let it be remembered that Com. Masani is a solitary voice. Royists, Communists and N.F.T.U. leaders like Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Bakhale, in fact every section of the T. U. C. leadership unanimously condemned the Bill. The Working Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. also unanimously protested against the Bill.

An impartial study of the Bill leaves no doubt that it is a dangerous measure, promoting craft and communal unions, splitting the trade union movement to pieces. Under the specious plea of conciliation the Bill deprives the workers of the right to strike, the only weapon of defence against unbridled exploitation. It prescribes the punishment of six months' rigorous imprisonment for "illegal strikes" and outdoes even the Central Government in this respect. (The Central Legislation prescribes 3 months' simple imprisonment in such cases).

Should the public wonder why the Bill is being opposed tooth and nail? The working class, along with the Indian people, possesses few democratic rights. The working-class has been one of the main sufferers. Since 1929 the Central Government has been attacking the right to strike. Every one knows under what terrible handicaps the workers have to carry on their struggle.

Com. Masani wants the public to believe that the present draft contains much that is good for the workers.

He accuses the B. P. T. U. C. of a sudden change of front. The B.P.T.U.C. had never agreed to support the old or the present draft. It declared that it was not opposed to the 'principle of conciliation.' At the same it laid down that 'there could be no genuine conciliation with the right of trade Union recognition.' That has been the B.P.T.U.C. view and it has stuck to it.

The fight against the Bill is in the interest of the working-class and national unity. The present Bill deliver the workers into the hands of their masters, disorganise them and paralyse their political strength. The measure, therefore, must be fought both in the interest of the day to day struggles of the workers as well as the national struggle.

Restriction Of Immigration

Jewish Board Of Deputies On Way To Peace In Palestine

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A meeting in London to-day of the Jewish Board of Deputies representing Jews in the British Empire passed a resolution opposing the restriction of Jewish immigration to Palestine or relegation of the Jews in Palestine to the status of a minority, welcoming the decision of British authorities to employ effective measures to suppress terrorism in Palestine, "in the interest of Arabs and Jews alike", and expressing the conviction that restoration of ordered Government would pave the way for the enduring co-operation of the Jews and Arabs in the general development and prosperity of the country.

The resolution added that the Board was convinced that a permanent settlement of the Palestine problem must be based on the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and the right internationally guaranteed to the Jewish people as embodied in the Palestine mandate which Great Britain accepted as a sacred trust.

The resolution concluded: "The desperate need of the masses of Jewish people, who were victims of hate and persecution for a permanent home, makes such a settlement imperative."—Reuter.

SWORN IN AND SWORN OUT

When Alfred George Henry, of Kismet, Maidenhead, arrived at High Wycombe Police Court, he did so in the capacity of defendant.

Within a few minutes of entering the court he was extremely surprised to find himself well on the right side of the law—he became a special constable.

His career as police officer very quickly terminated when he was called to answer his summons.

The mistake occurred when 150 men were sworn in as specials. Alfred George Henry stood up with the rest and gave his name, under the impression that the men were other defendents answering their summonses.

He was solemnly sworn in, and was just as solemnly sworn "out" a short time later when the error was discovered.

"Cannot Make Any Impression"

Protests Against 'Obviously Inspired Demonstrations'

BERLIN: October 23.

PROTESTS AGAINST "THE OBVIOUSLY INSPIRED DEMONSTRATIONS BEING STAGED IN ALL PARTS OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD" OVER THE COLONIAL QUESTION ARE MADE IN "THE DIPLOMATISCHE CORRESPONDENZ," WHICH VOICES THE VIEWS OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

The newspaper adds: "Fundamentally speaking, this unrest only shows that circles concerned have themselves a feeling that affairs as they are now, cannot be maintained. Only each desires that the other should make sacrifices and that he should be spared. Such manoeuvres cannot make any impression on Germany. Germany claims nothing that another country has a right to possess. This view has frequently been emphasised by the Chancellor and others and the Reich claims those possessions of which it has been deprived on the grounds of slanderous assertions.

It does not matter into whose trusteeship they have been given and even if the regions in question appear to the mandatory power or the Dominion as most useful property, this attitude of Germany is known to the world and needs no further explanation and forbids of any kind of distortion or misinterpretation. The initiative for settling the affair does not lie with Germany."—Reuter.

ELECTIONS TO REICHSTAG

Deputies From Sudeten Territories

BERLIN, October 22.

The Reichstag is expected to meet toward the end of November or the beginning of December. Elections to the Reichstag in the Sudeten German territory have been fixed for the middle of November. The last meeting of the Reichstag took place on March 18. —Reuter.

QUESTION OF TANGANYIKA

Pirow Meets Prominent Br. S. Africans

NAIROBI, Oct. 22.

Important private political discussions took place at Kisumu on arrival there of Mr. Pirow who is on his way to London.

Although he was unable officially to discuss the question of Tanganyika, Mr. Pirow met unofficially leading British South-African personalities in Kenya and Tanganyika including Lord Francis Scott and Sir William Lead.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF GERMAN JEWS

WINDHOEK, Oct. 22.

That the German Government is averse to Jews settling in the former German colonies is reported to be the explanation given for the refusal of Germany, according to reliable information received here to allow a party of Jews desiring to leave Germany to proceed to South-West Africa.—Reuter.

Palestine Talks Behind Curtains

Iraq Foreign Minister's Plan For Appeasement

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

According to the Diplomatic Correspondent of an influential London daily, far-reaching negotiations on the Palestine crisis are now taking place in London behind the scene.

The Iraq Foreign Minister, Taufik Suwaidi, who has the general support of the Arab world, is understood to have a plan ready for the appeasement of the country. His proposals for a settlement are as follows:—

1. The creation of an 'Independent' Palestine State on lines decided upon by a Constituent Assembly.

2. A guarantee to all Palestinians, irrespective of race or creed of certain political and civil rights.

3. Local direction in municipal and educational affairs to be granted to Jewish and Arabic districts and also towns.

4. The cessation of all Jewish emigration, at least for the time being.

5. Special safeguard for Eastern British air and military interests.

6. An Anglo-Palestine Treaty would include a British guarantee of the right granted and would make provision for the special safeguards mentioned in No. 5.

The correspondent is in a position to state that the partition plan for Palestine will be dropped as it is believed in Whitehall that any such affairs would create a big Pan-Islamic movement throughout the Middle East which will be very difficult to deal with. In fact, the creation of such an affair in Palestine will set the whole Arabic world aflame.—United Press

'NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWS'

U. S. President's Assurance

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Following a conference with President Roosevelt, Senator Wagner said that the President had assured him that the United States would do everything in its power to preserve Palestine as a National home for Jews."—Reuter.

10 BANDITS KILLED ON AIRCRAFT ACTION

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23.

Ten bandits were killed in an aircraft action near Quebibe to the North-West of Jerusalem this afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

ARAB REFUGEES ISOLATED

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22.

British troops in the Old City have occupied buildings overlooking the Mosque of Omar Area, thus isolating Arab fugitives who have taken refuge in it.—Reuter

SEARCHES IN OLD CITY CONTINUE

22 Arabs Killed And 25 Wounded

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23.

With a confident atmosphere induced by the restoration of British authority in the Old City there were animated scenes at Jaffa Gate when thousands of inhabitants took advantage of the relaxation or Curfew and streamed into the New City, all intent on replenishing their food supplies.

The troops continue to carry out searches in the Old City where total casualties to-day are 22 Arabs killed and 25 wounded, one guardsman killed and two wounded and two British policemen wounded.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES DIWALI

Bombay was 'en fete' on New Year's eve. Particularly the business locality round about Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar presented a scene of resplendent glory all decked in colourful electric lights. Thousands of people thronged the streets to witness the illuminations.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, which had stretched its resources and put a large number of extra trams on the rails, reaped a rich harvest, every tram car being loaded to the full.

One way traffic was observed in the Kalbadevi Road and southbound vehicles were diverted to go by other routes. Even then vehicular traffic hardly moved at all. One long line of Gharries, stretching well over half a mile waited along Bhendi Bazaar right beyond the J. J. Hospital and moved a few paces occasionally. Similarly at the southern end a stream of cars and Gharries waited near Dhobi Talao, waiting to get a move on.

Though the streets were thronged with sight-seers till a late hour, nothing untoward happened as a result of the extra "Bundobast" made by the police and helped by the Fire Brigade.

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Responsible Govt. Is Main Issue

Bombay's Rally In Support Of Travancore State Congress Demand

"THE PEOPLE OF TRAVANCORE WERE HAPPY TILL AN OLD SON OF INDIA CAME THERE TO RECONSTRUCT TRAVANCORE ON A NEW PLAN.

Popular Front Demand

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE CONGRESS IS THE RESULT OF THE AUTOCRACY OF SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER'S ADMINISTRATION.

THE STATE CONGRESS DEMANDS RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, AN EXECUTIVE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE AND RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE."

In these words Miss Annie Mascarene, a member of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress, described the genesis and the objective of the grim struggle that has been going on in Travancore for the last two months, at a solidarity rally held on Sunday evening at Matunga.

The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. S. K. Vaidya, President of the Travancore State People's Defence Committee, Bombay, passed a resolution declaring that the immediate establishment of Responsible Democratic Government was the inherent and inalienable right of the people of the Indian States, and hoping that the Travancore State Congress would carry on the non-violent struggle till its object was attained.

PROCESSIONS PARADE STREETS

A procession with placards and banners started from Tilak Bridge, Dadar and paraded through various streets of Dadar and Matunga. On its way volunteers made collections for the aid of the people of Travancore. Their efforts met with fair response. Another procession starting earlier in the day from the Congress House, joined the main procession at Dadar. Yet another procession started from Worli and converging on the main procession helped to swell its ranks.

NOT END OF STRUGGLE

Opening the proceedings of the rally amidst scenes of enthusiasm, the Secretary of the Travancore State People's Defence Committee said that they were meeting that day on the occasion of the 27th birthday of the Maharaja of Travancore. Happily for His Highness and happily too for the people of Travancore wisdom seemed to have dawned on the Government of Travancore and they had announced that the political prisoners would be released during the coming week.

He felt, however, that the Government should have come out not merely with the announcement of the release of politicals, but should have made concrete proposals for the establishment of Responsible Government. He thought that the proclamation would not end the struggle, but would result in a consolidation of the strength already gained and would lead to a further struggle till autocracy was removed and responsible Government was won.

Explaining the object with which the funds were being collected the speaker said that the funds were not intended to be paid to the political prisoners. They were intended for the rehabilitation of a people who had been suddenly called upon to make great sacrifices and who had been subjected to untold suffering resulting from the firing in no less than nine places and numerous lathi charges.

OBJECT OF RALLY

Dr. S. K. Vaidya said that the primary object of the rally was to demand Responsible Government for the people of Travancore. It also happened to fall on a day which was the birthday of the Maharaja of Travancore and the people of Travancore cherished feelings of loyalty towards their ruler. Even a couple of days ago the State Congress had declared their loyalty to the Maharaja.

Adverting to the proclamation announcing the release of political prisoners, Dr. Vaidya said that he could not enthuse over it. These persons had been put in jail because they demanded Responsible Government. They would naturally stand upon their demands. They would carry on their struggle till their demands were met. The struggle should go on and never stop till the goal is reached

MISS MASCARENHAS' SPEECH

Miss Mascarenhas in the course of a moving and eloquent speech sketched the situation in Travancore.

She narrated the coming into power of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and its consequences. Fired by the example of British India and nearby States like Mysore, the people of Travancore thought of demanding Responsible Government. The State Congress leader, Mr. A. Narayanan Pillai asked the people to unite and demand Responsible Government. He was prosecuted for sedition and sent to jail. The arrest of Narayan Pillai brought hundreds on the scene to follow him.

The State Congress thought of calling meetings; but even before a single meeting was called it was banned. Even as they were thinking of defying the ban they were faced with the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

TEMPLE ENTRY AND AFTER

Just a year ago, the Temple Entry Proclamation had won world-wide fame for Travancore. The very same hand which signed that universally welcomed Proclamation had just a year after signed the Black Law Ordinance. The people of Travancore could hardly believe it. They had been denied every kind of freedom; they had been denied the elementary rights of citizenship. To her mind there was a mystery in all this. The people of Travancore could not meet their Maharaja; they could not represent their grievances to him. "The cloud of Mylapore" stood between the people and their Ruler.

THE STRUGGLE

She then narrated the series of incidents in the struggle. She narrated the and the attempts of the State Congress on the floor of the Assembly to secure the right of holding meetings, the libel heaped on it by Sir C. P. who termed it a "subversive and disloyal" organisation. "Sir C. P. is an outsider who came to Travancore to seek his fortune and after receiving from out of our pockets a salary of Rs. 5,000, he has set himself to teach us loyalty!"

FALSE PROPAGANDA.

She proceeded to give an account of the false propaganda that was being carried on against the State Congress alleging that it was guilty of acts of violence and that it was a communal body.

She declared that non-violence was their strength, their protector and their guide.

She denied also that the State Congress was a communal body and if in fact it consisted of Christians it did not matter because the Christians formed hardly a third of the population of Travancore and if because of their efforts the entire people of Travancore won Responsible Government it was nothing much to be regretted the fruits of it would be enjoyed equally by the two-thirds who constituted a majority.

MAIN ISSUE.

She asserted that the main issue was that of Responsible Government and they stood by it. The release of politicals was only a political stunt intended to act as a set-back to the spirit of resistance that had arisen in Travancore, but she had no doubt that it would fail.

THE RESOLUTION.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution moved from the chair:—

"This mass rally of the people of Bombay held on the occasion of the birthday of the Maharaja of Travancore welcomes the Government Communique announcing its decision to release all political prisoners and to suspend the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation now in force as a belated recognition of the united strength of the people behind the Travancore State Congress in their determined struggle against autocracy and for the establishment of Responsible Government in the State. This mass rally, therefore, greets the State Congress on its glorious victory within so short a time of launching the heroic non-violent direct action struggle and congratulates the people on the demonstration of their capacity for disciplined sacrifice and struggle in the face of the brutal, and frightful repression of the State Government.

REGAIN PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

"The release of political prisoners and the restoration of Civil Liberties, however, cannot appease popular aspirations, unless these are accompanied by immediate steps for the establishment of Responsible Government and for the rehabilitation of public confidence by a thorough inquiry by independent and impartial tribunals into police and military excesses resulting in such gruesome tragedies as the death of Mr. Shivaraja Pandian in a police lock-up and the case of Dr. N. S. Pillai and into the allegations against the Diwan.

INHERENT RIGHT

"This mass rally of the people of Bombay declares that the immediate establishment of Responsible Democratic Government is the inherent and inalienable right of the people in the Indian States and, therefore, hopes that the Maharaja of Travancore will take the people of the State in confidence by a public Proclamation announcing concrete steps for the immediate establishment of Responsible Government in the State and by the announcement of a Judicial Tribunal enjoying public confidence and composed of members of proved integrity and impartiality from outside Travancore to make searching inquiries into the allegations of maladministration, corruption and oppression to remove the prevailing public suspicions. It is also hoped that the Travancore State Congress will carry on the non-violent struggle with unabated strength and solidarity till its objective is attained."

Afridi Malik Sees Mahatma

Hango's Enthusiastic Reception: Address To Red Shirts

KOHAT, Oct. 23.

A deputation on behalf of the Kohat City Congress Committee, waited on Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon, in connection with the "Kohat Loan." Mahatma Gandhi gave a patient hearing and asked the deputationists to give a written statement to him containing their grievances. The Mahatma assured the deputationists that he would take up the question with the Frontier Ministry.

Later, the Harijans of Kohat District waited in a deputation on Mahatma Gandhi and placed before him their grievances regarding the education of their children and their representation on the Municipal Cantonment Boards. They further invited the Mahatma to attend the Frontier Harijans Conference to be held in Peshawar during November next.

An aged Afridi Malik, resident of tribal territory, called on Mahatma Gandhi early this morning.

Mahatma Gandhi and party will leave for Bannu to-morrow.—A.P.

Mahatma's Exhortation To Red Shirts

KOHAT, Oct. 23.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mahatma Gandhi, when accompanied by Mr. Peareylal and party he visited Hango Tehsil in Kohat District, thirty miles from here this evening. The town wore a gala appearance with festoons and bunting. Mottos of "Long Live The Pride of Afghans" (Abdul Gaffar) and "Long Live Khan Sahib" were displayed on the gates leading to the meeting grounds.

Soon after his arrival there, Gandhiji conferred with Red Shirt leaders in that territory.

Later, there was a public meeting, which commenced with a recitation from the Quran by a seven year old Red Shirt boy, who also recited a poem in Pushto composed in honour of Gandhiji. This was followed by an 'extempore' speech by a five-year-old Red Shirt whose performance was highly commended by Mahatmaji as well as the audience.

An address of welcome was then presented to Gandhiji on behalf of the people of Hango Tehsil.

REPLY TO ADDRESS.

Replying to the address, Mahatma Gandhi declared that his chief object in visiting the Frontier was "to understand Khudai Khidmatgars." He added that he was now too old to participate in debates or deliver speeches. He said that they had rightly pointed out in the address that India's freedom could be achieved from here. He thought if the Red Shirts observed non-violence in letter and spirit, a solution of the country's freedom was found. When a lakh of Red Shirts of the Frontier imbibed the true spirit of non-violence, they would be able to convey the same spirit to other parts of the country.

EMULATE RED SHIRTS.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in a short speech exhorted the audience to unite and emulate the Red Shirts in principles of non-violence and service to humanity.

'En Route' to Hango, the party halted at Nasterkhel, the stronghold of the Red Shirts of the District where Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation stone of the office of Nasterkhel Congress Committee. The people of the village presented Gandhiji with an address of welcome.

The party drove back to Kohat late in the evening.—A.P.

INCOME-TAX BILL

(Continued from page 6)

of marriage which is considered a sacred trust on which the husband has no right whatsoever. Further in the days of reforms when society is recognising the independence of the wife from the husband in all matters, it is not fair and just to include such a proposal which may deprive the woman of her independent right to property. Though this Clause is taken from English Act, the allowances in respect of married couple and children, are absolutely ignored and omitted. It, therefore, follows that they have taken from the English Act all that is advantageous to the Government and which may help to add to their revenue and have left and ignored the other things in favour of the assessees.

Calling for Records

The most important change with regard to calling for records is the extension of the period for purposes of reopening of assessment and rectification of errors etc. from one year to six years. This will prove to be a hardship as it would necessarily mean the obligation on the part of the assessees to preserve books of accounts of nearly ten years and other documents such as vouchers etc. for a similar period. It is said that the Act is tightened up in various directions to prevent loopholes for evasion of tax but such provision will not serve the purpose, for which it is being enacted but will only lead to the harassment to all the assessees.

Place of Assessment

Clause 74 amends Section 64(3) so as to debar the assessee from questioning the place of assessment after the time allowed by Notice under Section 22(1) for submitting a return. The assessee should have the right of raising the question of jurisdiction before the proceedings are completed. No such proposed limitation should be placed.

Penalties

Clause 32 imposes penalties for every default of assessee in the assessment proceedings, wilful or innocent, amounting to double the tax assessed or double the tax attempted to be evaded. The Bill gives too much power to the Income-tax Officer. Even the English Law does not provide for such imposition of penalties except for fraudulent return or statement or for refusal to furnish statements and particulars required by the General Commissioners. The present Act provides more than adequate penalties required in the working of the Act.

Appeals

The general public find a considerable amount of dissatisfaction with the appellate work of the Assistant Commissioners. The existing Assistant Commissioners generally discharge their duties with fairness to their Department only (Income Tax) and since the Assistant Commissioners, being the final tribunal on a question of fact, the aggrieved assessees find no other place to get proper justice. It should therefore be requested to the Government that the Assistant Commissioners under the new Amendment Act should be non-official bodies, independent of the control of the Board of Revenue Under the English Act the appellate authorities are from the public and have nothing to do with the Department. Thus they are able to render proper justice. When the English Law is being copied in tightening up the alleged loopholes etc. why is not this procedure being copied also?

Foreign Business Income

The Act further affects the present assessees who have foreign business income inasmuch as now the whole of the foreign income of a person resident and domiciled in British India whether brought into British India or not will be included as income with some special concessions to persons not domiciled in British India.

Persons who have transferred their asset or assets by revocable trust, the income out of these asset or assets will be assessed in the hands of the transferor. As regards irrevocable trusts, trustees are assessable in respect of the trust income and the bill provides for assessment at the maximum rate of income chargeable under the section which is not specifically the income of a beneficiary or where the individual shares in the incomes are indeterminate or unknown. In the other cases the income will be assessed at the rate applicable to the individual beneficiary.

Dividends

Under this heading of income, the assessees who receive the dividends declared by the Companies out of the 'Undistributed Profits' will be assessed. This amounts to double taxation of the very income. It also includes any distribution out of accumulated profits made on the liquidation of a Company to its share-holders.

In short by bringing this Bill, the Government of India have tried to upset all the decisions of the High Courts and Privy Council which were in favour of the assessees; and new provisions are introduced to prevent evasion, both legal and illegal.

A SHORT STORY

Romance In The Fall

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Everything was serene until Lorena Parker came. That spring Betty and Elroy had announced their engagement. Folks of Elmville highly approved. The couple were deeply in love, supremely happy.

Then Lorena Parker arrived. Lorena was "summer folks." She had come to Elmville with her parents to spend the month of October in the Wheelock cottage. Elmville folks understood that the Parkers and the Wheelocks were old friends. The Wheelocks had gone off on a tropical cruise.

Lorena was blonde and beautiful and used to activities and conquests and heavy romances. She found things dull in Elmville. She thought she would be bored to tears. Then she saw Elroy. Elroy, she thought, was cute. Elroy could keep her from being bored.

Lorena had no scruples. She was beautiful and Elroy was human, and it wasn't long before folks saw the two tearing around the countryside in Lorena's smart roadster, or walking along the wooded lanes pretending to be enjoying the Fall foliage.

Elmville wondered and whispered and said, "my lands!" and "of all things!" As for Betty—Betty's heart was broken. Fortunately she had spirit, and wasn't one to weep herself into an unhappy state of mind in solitude. Instead, she confronted her brother, Bill, who, besides being a brother, was also a sympathetic friend.

"Elroy will get over it," Bill told her. "After all, the woman threw herself at his head."

"Even so," Betty replied, matter-of-factly, "he's the man I'm engaged to. I don't like gambles. And suppose he didn't get over it?"

"I can see your point," said Bill thoughtfully. His face brightened. "Look, I had a friend in college. A chap named Edmond Vaillant. He's handsome brute, descendant of a French title, and rich. He's a good egg. I did him a favour once."

"You mean——?"

"Sure. I'll drop him a note and ask him to visit us. No, better yet, I'll suggest that he stay at the hotel. This Parker dame would go nuts if she knew a title was hanging around loose. I'll tell Ed to dust off his old title and use it."

"Oh, Bill, if you only would!"

So, three days later, a very handsome gentleman, who signed his name as Count Edmond Vaillant appeared at the Elmville hotel and let it be known he craved peace and quiet and a chance to get away from it all.

The beautiful Lorena heard about him that very afternoon, for a thing like the arrival of a count in Elmville can't long remain a secret. She made an excuse to visit the hotel, and found the count sitting on the porch chatting with Bill Young, who had apparently just made his acquaintance. Bill introduced them and then excused himself, and before the evening was over, Elmville had something else to talk about.

The next day Lorena drove the count around in her roadster and pointed out things of interest in and about the town. The day after that they went horseback riding together and the day after that they climbed a mountain.

"It's working out swell", Bill Young told his sister. "Ed thinks she's a washout, but he's eager to help out a friend. Elroy doesn't know what to make of it all."

Frequently in the days that followed, Bill brought Count Ed home with him and he reported in person to Betty on the progress of his affair with Lorena.

"I think," he chuckled, "I've got her to the point where if I suggested an elopement she'll jump at the chance. How's the boy friend acting?"

"I haven't seen Elroy for a week," Betty said worriedly. "It's awfully good of you to do this for me, Count Ed. I——I fell rather silly."

"Everyone who's in love feels silly," Count Ed told her gravely. "I feel silly myself."

It was the next evening that Elroy parked his car in front of the Young residence and came up the walk. Betty was alone. He stood around awkwardly, shifting from one foot to the other and grinning uneasily.

"Shucks" he said finally. There's no use beating around the bush, Bet. I've made a fool of myself and I'm sorry. You're worth twice what that blonde's worth. Will you forgive me?"

Betty pursed her lips. It wouldn't do to fling her arms about his neck and say yes. Let him worry a little.

"I'm not sure," she said. "I'll have to think it over, Roy. Come around to-morrow night."

Elroy appeared the next night, and much to his amazement to found Count Ed there ahead of him.

"Aren't you satisfied in stealing one of my girls?" Elroy said, his face ugly.

Count Ed grinned. Betty said, "One of your girls? Then I'm merely another. Well, I was afraid of that, Roy. Count Ed and I have talked the thing over and decided that if you act this way before marriage you might act this way afterward. I hate gambles." She looked at Ed fondly. "Besides, I've just found out why Ed said he felt silly last night. It —it makes me happy".

Elroy looked from one to the other. Finally what had happened dawned on him. He started to protest, but decided that protesting would make him look even sillier than Count Ed claimed he felt.

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MUTT AND JEFF—They Jitterbugged Themselves Right Into the Hoose-Gow By BUD FISHER

PUBLIC NUSIANCE AND DISTURBIN' THE PEACE, YOUR HONOR!
BUT WE AIN'T DONE NOTHIN'!
NO, YOU CAN'T PUT US IN JAIL!
NO? HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN MY JAIL?
NO, YOUR HONOR, WE NEVER HAVE!
BUT I'LL BET WE'VE BEEN IN LOTS OF JAILS BETTER THAN YOURS!
?!
MAYBE--BUT I'LL BET YOU HAVEN'T BEEN IN ANY AS LONG AS YOU'RE GONNA BE IN THIS ONE!
OH, I DUNNO, WE DONE SIXTY DAYS ONCE!
YOU'LL DO NINETY HERE! NOW HAVE YOU ANYTHING ELSE TO SAY?
YEH, YOU'RE PRETTY LIBERAL WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S TIME, AIN'T CHA!
Fisher

IN LINE WITH OTHER PROVINCES

Assam Ministers To Retrench Their Salaries

SHILLONG, Oct. 23.

The "United Press" understands that the Assam Ministry is contemplating to bring forward an amending Ministers' Salary Bill, fixing the salary of each of the Ministers including the Chief Minister at Rs. 500 per mensem—plus the monthly house and conveyance allowance of Rs. 200 for each instead of the high salary for the Chief Minister and other Ministers—as provided for in the present Ministers' Salary Act.

Asked by the "United Press" if the passing of the proposed Bill might not run counter to their reported decision to utilise the balance amount of the money earmarked for the salary of the Ministers under the present Ministers' Salary Act for the education of the tribal, backward and Scheduled class people, inasmuch as there would in effect be no balance left, the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, the Prime Minister, said that what they meant was that the saving to be accrued out of this voluntary cut in the Ministers' salaries would be spent for the education of these people, and if the proposed amending Bill was passed, the balance of the Budget provision under the head "Ministers' Salaries" during the Saadulla regime may be transferred in pursuance of their decision under reference to the budget head under education of tribal, backward and Scheduled caste people.

Mr. Bardoloi said that this decision might not necessarily be taken to mean that no further amount would be available on this account, and pointed out that it would be the particular endeavour of the Ministry to see that as much money as was possible under the circumstances might be diverted towards this deserving cause.—United Press.

Gandhiji Expounds Basic Assumptions Of Satyagraha

India Can Attain And Defend Independence Only Through Non-Violence

Under the Caption "What are Basic Assumptions", Mahatma Gandhi writes in the current issue of "Harijan":—

An esteemed correspondent, who has for years been following, as a student, the non-violent action of the Congress and who ultimately loined the Congress, expresses certain doubts with lucid argument. Whilst the argument is helpful to me it is necessary to reproduce it here. he lays down three basic assumptions and argues that India is hardly able to satisfy these assumptions under all circumstances. We may, he says, scrape through which the English because they are lovers of liberty, are few in number, and their democratic instinct, more or less developed, restrains them from lengths to which autocrats will go.

If non-violence has all these limitations, it is not of much value as any other remedy, including violence, may have But I have presented it as a never-failing remedy against tyranny. Limitations it has, but they are all applicable to the user and therefore under his control.

SUGGESTED ASSUMPTIONS

The suggested basic assumptions are:—

"1. Complete unity of the people in their desire and demand for freedom.

2. Complete appreciation and assimilation of the doctrine in all its implications by the people as a whole, with consequent control over one's natural instincts for resort to violence either in revenge or as a measure of self-defence and (this is the most important of all)

3. Implicit belief that the sight of suffering on the part of multitude of people will melt the heart of the aggressor and induce him to desist from his course of violence."

For the application of the remedy of non-violence complete unity is not an indispensable condition. If it was the remedy would possess no special virtue For complete unity will bring freedom for the asking. Have I not repeatedly in the columns of "Young India" and these columns that even a few true Satyagrahis would suffice to bring us freedom? I have maintained that we would require a smaller army of Satyagrahis than that of soldiers trained in modern warfare, and the cost will be insignificant compared to the fabulous sums devoted by nations to armaments.

Nor is the second assumption necessary Satyagraha by the vast mass of mankind will be impossible if they had all to assimilate the doctrine in all its implications. I cannot claim to have assimilated all its implications nor do I claim even to know them all. A soldier of an army does not know the whole of the military science: so also does a Satyagrahi not know the whole science of Satyagraha. It is enough if he trusts his commander and honestly follows his instructions and is ready to suffer unto death without bearing malice against the so-called enemy.

The third assumption has to be satisfied. I should word it differently, but the result would be about the same.

My friend says there is no historical warrant for the third assumption. He cites Asoka as a possible exception. For my purpose, however, Asoka's instance is unnecessary. I admit that there is no historical instance to my knowledge. Hence it is that I have been obliged to claim uniqueness for the experiment. I have argued from the analogy of what we do in families or even clans The humankind is one big family And if the love expressed is intense enough, it must apply to all mankind. If individuals have succeeded even with savages, why should not a group of individuals succeed with a group, say, of savages? If we can succeed with the English, surely it is merely an extension of faith to believe that we are likely to succeed with less cultured or less liberally-minded nations.

I hold that if we succeed with the English, with unadulterated non-violent effort we must succeed with others. or which is the same thing as saying that if we achieve freedom with non-violence, we shall defend it also with the same weapon. If we have not achieved that faith, our non-violence is a mere expedient, it is alloy not pure gold. In the first place we shall never achieve freedom with doubtful non-violence and in the second, even if we do, we shall find ourselves wholly unprepared to defend the country against an aggressor. If we have doubt about the final efficacy of non-violence, it would be far better for the Congress to revise its policy and invite the nation to a training in arms.

A mass organisation like the Congress will be untrue to its charge if, not knowing its own mind, it misled the people into a false belief. It would be an act of cowardice. As I have said before because we cease to pin our faith to non-violence, we do not necessarily become violent. We merely throw off the mask and be natural. It would be a perfectly dignified course to adopt. The lesson learnt during the past seventeen years will still not be thrown away.

Now I am in a position to state what, in my opinion, are basic assumptions underlying the doctrine of Satyagraha.

1. There must be common honesty among Satyagrahis

2. They must render heart discipline to their commander. There should be no mental reservation.

3. They must be prepared to lose all, not merely their personal liberty, not merely their possessions, land, cash, etc., but also the liberty and possessions of their families, and they must be ready cheerfully to face bullets bayonets, or even slow death by torture.

4. They must not be violent in thought, word or deed towards the 'enemy' or among themselves.

DEMAND OF BARODA PEOPLE

A largely attended public meeting of the Baroda citizens residing in Bombay was held in the Jinnah Hall, Bombay, on Friday evening under the presidentship of Dr. Purushottam Patel, when Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Messrs. Chhotubhai Pandit, Ranchhodas Kapadia, Chinu Patel, Seth Narottamdas of Amreli and others were present.

Mr. Chhotubhai Pandit moved the first resolution on the demand for Responsible Self-Government and said that as times were moving rapidly and people were clamouring for democratic institutions, it was natural that Baroda people should also desire a share in their Government. Baroda passed as an enlightened State but those alone who knew things from inside knew it was only a myth.

Sjt. Ranchhodas Kapadia in supporting the resolution said Baroda was living on its past reputation. The Maharaja lived on the Continent nine out of twelve months. The administration had grown entirely anti-dated. He narrated the history of the Kaliparaj and Petlad Satyagraha. He, therefore, urged that the Bhadran Session of the Baroda Praja Mandal should insist on a demand for introduction of Responsible Self-Government.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel described the condition of the Agriculturists and compared the condition of the people as that of a 'graduate's wife", who is held as happy because she is a graduate's wife but she alone knew what she was.

Another resolution condemned the police high-handedness against two workers of Shertha and another of Amreli. There was another resolution about Okha Port.

The meeting then proceeded to elect delegates.

HINDUS AND COW SLAUGHTER

PATNA (By Mail).

"The cow question is an all-India question and cannot be settled on the provincial basis. It cannot also be placed on the same footing as the question of music before mosque which is of much later origin and has been raised as a counterblast to the Hindu objection to the unrestricted right being given to Muslims to sacrifice cows," says Kumar Ganganand Singh, President of the Biha. provincial Hindu Mahasabha in the course of a statement to the press.

Proceeding, Kumar Ganganand says: "Mahatmaji then whom a greater exponent of Hindu Muslim unity is hard to find, while advising the Hindus to refrain from violence, has expressed his preparedness to place his life in the hands of Musalmans to live merely on their sufferance in order to protect the cow. He has declared: 'I hope to achieve the end not by entering into a bargain with Musalmans but by bringing about a change of heart in them. So long as this is not done, I hold my soul in patience.

"The question is not whether the Hindus should obstruct the Muslims in doing what is said to be sanctioned by their religion but it is whether the Muslims should be allowed to act in such a way as might wound the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus and drive them to fury. So long as the Hindus will continue to be shocked at the sight of cow slaughter, so long as the Muslims out of respect for the feeling of the Hindu brethren will not give up the sacrifice of cow, some sort of restriction on the slaughter of cows is absolutely necessary to maintain peace."—A.P.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CYCLISTS' UNION

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union appointed an Organising Committee to establish an All-India body for Cycling consisting of: Sir H. M. Mehta (Chairman), Dr. M. E. Pavri and Mr. A. C. Hinricks (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. C. B. Sethna, R. Chowksi, B J. Jasawala, J. C. Maitra, J. R. Mody, E. D. Bharucha, E. Baria, S. E. Engineer, F. W. Thornback, D. B. Taraporewalla and J. K. Shroff.

The Committee met at the Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay, on Sunday, 2nd inst., when the following were present: Dr. M. E. Pavri, Messrs. A. C. Hinricks, S. E. Engineers, C. B. Sethna, B. J. Jasawala, J. R. Mody, E. D. Bharucha and D. B. Taraporewalla.

In the absence of Sir H. M. Mehta from Bombay, Dr. M. E. Pavri was elected chairman.

Messrs. D. B. Taraporewalla and J. K. Shroff were elected Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Dr. M. E. Pavri made a short speech emphasising the need of establishing an All-India body for Cycling

The Committee authorised the Secretaries to get in touch with the various provincial cycle bodies through the provincial papers to co-operate in establishing an All-India body for cycling.

It was proposed to style the new body the "National Cyclists' Federation of India."

The Committee requested the Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union to donate Rs. 50 towards the initial expenses of forming the new body.

The Committee appointed a sub-committee to draft the constitution of the new body of the following:

Messrs. S. E. Engineer (Solicitor) Chairman, K. J. Dubash (Solicitor), A. Shellim (Advocate), J. K. Shroff, J. C. Maitra and D. B. Taraporewalla.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 1939

The General Body of the Poona City Municipality has given to the Museum for its proposed new building a plot of land measuring 4 acres.

The Poona City Municipality has resolved to extend its support to the Exhibition by giving all departmental help. They have also allotted land measuring about 15 acres in three pieces for the layout of the Exhibition.

The Board of Trustees of the Museum have decided upon the design of the Reay Market Building as model for the new Museum building.

At the request of the Board of Trustees of the Museum the Hon'ble the Prime Minister Mr. B. G. Kher has invited the Trustees of the Museum to wait in deputation upon him of the 9th Nov. 1938 when matters related to the Museum development will be placed before the Government

A similar deputation had waited upon the Hon. the Prime Minister on 24-11-37, and the object of this interview is to bring the subject up-to-date.

SATYAGRAHA IN MEWAR

Prisoners' Condition Causing Alarm

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, Oct. 19.

The condition of Messrs. Dayashanker Shrotriya, Ambalal Joshi and Parashram Agrawal, the three Satyagrahi prisoners, who had gone on hunger-strike as a protest against treatment as ordinary prisoners meted out to them in the Udaipur Jail, is reported to be growing serious Today is the fifth day since the hunger-strike commenced, but the State authorities seem to have adopted an attitude of indifference. So far they have taken no steps to meet the legitimate demands of the prisoners. On the contrary, the jail authorities have resorted to forcible feeding causing additional suffering to the prisoners. The Secretary of the Mewar Praja Mandal has voiced the public feelings of anxiety and concern in a wire to the Musahib Ala of State requesting his immediate intervention to avoid possible tragedy. Will the authorities act before it is too late?

SATYAGRAHIS ASSAULTED

It is reported from Bhilwara, a centre of Praja Mandal activity, that the assembly of more than five persons has been prohibited Syt. Bhurajal Sharma, a public spirited citizen of Bhilwara was arrested by the police on the charge of holding an unlawful assembly.

It is alleged that two Satyagrahis were assaulted by the police at Udaipur, while they were in its custody.

DID CHAMBERLAIN GIVE HOPES OF RETURN OF COLONIES?

Nazi Press Impatient For Views Of British Cabinet

BERLIN, Oct. 14.

Impatience is shown here at the British Government's slowness on the colonial issue.

It was expected—in view of Herr Hitler's insistence in the Berchtesgaden and Munich conversations of the importance of this question—that Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet would have revealed its intentions by now.

A memorandum formulating with moral, political and economic arguments Germany's demand for the return of all her confiscated colonies is being prepared for dispatch to London in due course.

"PEACE IN OUR TIME"

Bitterness expressed in the German papers over the tendencies of British opinion since the Munich meeting is causing genuine anxiety, even among those Englishmen who were most confident that "peace in our time" had been achieved, writes Vernon Bartlett.

If any proposals for the limitation of armaments are to be expected from the German side they will certainly be studied with hope and sympathy over here, although it is claimed by those who were most ready to agree to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia that there is at present a German superiority in various categories of arms which must not be made permanent by any limitation agreement.

INTERFERENCE

But pending some such approach from Germany the only standards by which the importance of the Anglo-German document signed at Munich can be measured are the speeches of responsible statesmen on either side, and the decisions reached by the International Commission which is deciding the future of Czechoslovakia.

So far as speeches are concerned, it is considered that Herr Hitler's own references in Saarbrucken to Mr. Eden, Mr. Duff Cooper and Mr. Winston Churchill constitute an interference in British internal polities which does not encourage those high hopes with which the Prime Minister returned from Munich.

UNDER THREAT

Much more serious still are the demands put forward by the German Government to the International Commission.

That the frontier demanded by Herr Hitler and rejected by Mr. Chamberlain at Godesberg was more moderate than the frontier actually drawn has considerably shocked British public opinion and has confirmed those rumours from Berlin that the members of the International Commission have had to work under very much the same threat of drastic German action as the threat which faced Mr. Chamberlain on his visits to Germany.—"News Chronicle", London.

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Science and Industry

Leaf Manure Experiments

Hyderabad State Efforts

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Bureau, Hyderabad-Deccan on the subject of Leaf Manure Experiments by the Forest Department:

The construction of several irrigation projects within the State has increased under wet cultivation and in case of agricultural crops for which inundation is necessary, the soils have fared very badly; because, on account of inundation, the soluble saline and alkaline matter has precipitated and has been brought up in solution and got on to the surface soil which has become very poor and water-logged.

One of the ways of reclaiming such soils is to apply leaf manure or farmyard manure in sufficient quantities so that the salts precipitated may be naturalised and soils made available for suitable wet crops But the use of cowdung as fuel does not allow sufficient quantities of farm-yard manure to be available for this purpose. The Forest Department is, therefore trying to combat the problem by establishing several leaf manure nurseries and plantations in Nizamabad District.

Experimental works are being carried on on a number of plots supplied by the Revenue Department. Four or five species of leaf manure have been grown and leaf-manure fot from them has been administered to different areas. The data of yield of agricultural wet crops is being collected for treated and untreated plots.

KARANJ LEAVES

Karanj is universally regarded as the best leaf manure species but it requires at least 7 to 9 years for utilising it as leaf manure. Tephorsia Candida, on the other hand, is a fast grower and can be cropped several times in a year and it is found to be one of the most easily grown and easily accessible species for the poor soils of Nizamabad District.

If these experiments prove successful the Forest Department will be in a position to solve one of the most important problems of wet cultivation in Hyderabad State Besides such experimental nurseries and plantations, the Forest Department has also raised a few nurseries in Himayatsagar Forest Park for the supply of leaf-manure and other forest species to the Himayatsagar Agricultural Farm so that the experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department may supply data for a comparatively better species out of the several tried. Jidmitla Forest Experimental Research Station is also being utilised for several germination and other tests of leaf-manure species.

CIGARETTE FACTORY IN BOMBAY

The construction of a cigarette factory fitted with the latest machinery is under contemplation. India is a huge tobacco growing country and the demand for cigarettes is also quite enormous Manufacture of cigarettes has been taken up in the country but as yet not more than the surface has been scratched It is significant to note that India is not producing even one-fiftieth part of her own consumption. The resources of her tobacco are so big that she should have long been able to meet her own demands and supply neighbouring countries as well. It is, therefore, with warmth that we welcome the proposal for the factory.

Bombay has been selected as the site of the factory which is expected to provide for no less than 1,000 persons. The factory is to be equipped with modern plants, one unit of which can produce more than 4,00,000 cigarettes in a day of eight hours. The authorities intend to extend their operations later on to other big centres.

PINE-APPLE PRESERVE

Mr. Rashid of Ahmednagar writes:—

These were first introduced by the portuguese in Bengal in 1594. At Singapore there are large plantations. Ceylon, Travancore, Malabar, Goa, Sawantwadi, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Amalsad have pine-apple plantations.

In Singapore the pine-apple canning factory of Messrs. Sin Heng and Company turns out 5,000 tins of pine-apple in one day and ships abroad to various parts of U.S.A. and Europe.

There are several types of fruits such as the common type, quepine, queen pine-apple, etc. Most of these are wasted away or prove to be uneconomic due to marketing or canning facilities.

In the preparation of preserves only sound and healthy ones are selected. The tops and thorny leaves and the warty skins are removed and the whole fruits are cut into suitable and convenient sized pieces. These are laid on trays and sugar sprinkled upon and put away into the sun till there is liquid saturation of the sugary solution.

These are placed over fire and cooked without water for 3 to 4 days and then introduced into thin syrup. The preserve is removed from the fire when the syrup attains proper viscous condition and poured into sterilized bottles and sealed. The preserve thus prepared is delicious and lasts long.

Regarding the quantities:—

Equal amounts of sugar and pine-apples in weight may be taken (sugar 2lbs., pine-apples 2lbs.)

Ethiopians In Fighting Mood

Skirmishes Galore With Italian Army Of Occupation

(From Our Correspondent)

DJIBOUTI, Oct. 7.

We were all afraid of a small war starting in our part of Africa for which vast preparations were being made everywhere. The Italians in Addis Ababa suddenly put a military guard over the French Legation there and the French Consulate in Dire-Dawa was also surrounded with armed military men. The Italian Consul of Djibouti on secret information suddenly left by aeroplane for Dire-Dawa without informing the French Governor.

But the French Government promptly put a military guard on the Italian Consulate and ordered all the Italians to leave Djibouti within 24 hours.

Since the Italian occupation of Ethiopia several Indian traders have come down to Djibouti and many fresh houses have been opened here simply for exchange of Italian Liras being brought down here in millions. notwithstanding the very strict watch being kept by the Italians.

The Ethiopians have not been affected by this at all They celebrated the feast of Mascal (the highest and most sacred Ethiopian feast) by making several attacks

On the Mascal they came and attacked Malka Jilo first and the Commandant of the station of Valenchite sent some battalions to reinforce the troops there. but the Ethiopians had taken away all the tents. arms. ammunition of the garrison of Malka Jilo and pitched all the tents in a hidden place. This trap was laid by them to save themselves from bombing. A few Ethiopians were ordered to remain underground in safe trenches and show themselves in case the aeroplanes arrived.

Kanyazmash Gehbi, an Ethiopian Chief suddenly attacked the Italians and looting the arsenal of Ambo went away with 350 of his men and 400 rifles and 5 machine-guns and a vast quantity of ammunition. He had submitted to the Italians more than a year ago.

A full battalion of Ethiopian Italian soldiers killed all their white officers and went and joined the Ethiopians.

Four more engagements have been reported between the Italians and the Ethiopians on the stations the last being at Akaki which is only seven kilometres from Addis Ababa. The timely arrival of aeroplanes saved the Italians here from annihilation. Two of their battalions were already killed when the bombers killed 100 Ethiopians and forced them to take cover.

October Season Begins At Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 20.

Since the beginning of this week there seems to be steady influx of visitors from Bombay and Poona especially on account of the Divali Holidays.

Most of the local Hotels have registered heavy bookings for the coming week-end of next week..

The Divali Holidays have added colour, activity and festive atmosphere to the Hill Station.

The weather is especially cool and envigorating, skies clear and sunny. The main roads are being repaired and sign-boards are being put up at convenient places.

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Trying To Defeat Tenancy Legislation Provisions

Mr. V. Tripathi, M.L.A., Characterises Arbitration Proposal As Zamindars' 'Delaying Tactics'

LUCKNOW, October 23.

"The Zamindars are deliberately resorting to delaying tactics in order that the Tenancy legislation may be held up, and are looking for a constitutional crisis in order to defeat all efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the poor people.

So says Mr. Vishwambardayal Tripathi, M.L.A., in a statement on the arbitration proposal by the Congress High Command.

He adds: "They have tried to whittle down the Tenancy legislation at every stage by means of negotiations with the Government, with the result that they were toned down and the Bill made more mild, and accommodating for the Zamindars in the Select Committee. Having gained some important points from the Government, they have now approached the Congress High Command in order to gain more concessions, and the High Command have agreed to become arbitrators without consulting either the Provincial Congress Committee or the Congress Party in the Legislature.

"RESORT TO DIRECT ACTION"

The Zamindars are trying to defeat the provisions of the Bill before it is passed into law, by resorting to direct action based on violence and intimidation. Thousands of peasants have been forcibly dispossessed by the Zamindars from their lands. and any law giving hereditary rights to them have been rendered useless for a large number of peasant families which have been reduced to a state of pauperism. While the Zamindars are resorting to violent action, the peasants and Congress workers have been prohibited from taking of any kind of satyagraha for safeguarding their legitimate rights and for protecting the law which the Zamindars are breaking with impunity.

He appeals to all peasant and Congress organisations to request the High Command to give up negotiations with the big Zamindars and to direct the Government to amend the Tenancy Bill in the light of the Faizpur resolution, on the agrarian programme, the Congress election manifesto and the economic programme of the U. P. C. C.—A. P.

WHY THIS HURRY FOR ARBITRATION?

Party To Case In Role Of Arbitrator

LUCKNOW.—"I am pained and surprised that a certain group of Agra Zamindars have so hastily decided in favour of arbitration. At a time when action was most necessary, and we had succeeded to a certain extent in creating solidarity amongst ourselves, I fail to understand the reasons of this unusual anxiety to decide so hurriedly in favour of arbitration. I also fail to understand why unusual methods of canvassing were employed and why facts were distorted to show that the Oudh people were also for arbitration."

So says Raja Mahewar Dayal Seth of Kotra, in the course of a statement to the press on the decision of the Zamindars to submit to arbitration by the Congress High Command, in the matter of Tenancy legislation.

Continuing, he says that here are only three properly organised associations of landlords which can speak in the name of landlords; of these the British Indian Association alone has considered the matter of arbitration. The other two, the Agra Province Zamindars' Association and the Muzzafarnagar Zamindars' Association, have not discussed the question at all. The President of the former, Nawab Sir Mohammad Yusuf is against arbitration, at least 7,000 Zamindars assembled at Unao, on 16th instant, and not less than 6,000 at Sandila, on 17th inst., and passed resolutions against arbitration. The Zamindars' Association of Sitarpur also passed a similar resolution. Yet it is said that Oudh Zamindars or Taluqdars favour the arbitration."

"PARTY TO CASE AS ARBITRATOR"

The result of accepting this arbitration would be political suicide. "It is absolutely wrong in principle that a party to the case itself should be the arbitrator. It is indeed curious why the High Command does not discuss the matter with us to see if any Agreement is possible."

Concluding, Raja Maheswar Dayal Seth, says that the arbitration is going to be on only three points, 'Sir', ejectment, and trees —which are concerned only with the interest of landlords. If arbitration is accepted on these three points, it means that the Bill with such amendments, as the Congress High Command make, will become law. The chances of litigation and so many other evils which the Bill provides for the tenants will be untouched."—A. P.

PLEA FOR VISUAL AIDS TO EDUCATION

B. P. S. Teachers Urge Govt. To Grant Funds To School

SURAT, Oct. 21.

A resolution requesting the Government of Bombay to encourage adoption of visual aids to education and to grant funds to schools for the purchase of necessary materials, was passed at the conference of Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers held in Surat.

Speaking on the efficacy of visual aids to education, Prof. Naralkar, Principal of the Nutan Marathi High School, Poona, explained how he conducted visual education in his school."

Prof. Naralkar warns that particular care should be taken to see that the visual instruction idea should never give place to the idea of visual entertainment.

"When a film is being shown you need not call the roll. nor need you pull up the class to attend as the class will be literally and mataphorically electrified."

HOW AND WHEN TO PREPARE ASTHMA SPECIFIC

The Secretary, Chitrakut Sevasram, Chitrakut (Dt. Bandra) writes:—

"The Chitrakut Asthma specific of 60 years' fame which is distributed free every year for consumption on the Khojagari and the following full moon nights is to be prepared thus:—Cook rice with pure cow milk without the addition of a single drop of water. Pour it into a plate and stir the drug well. Expose the potion thus prepared to clear moonlight from 7-30 p.m. to 3 a.m. The potion is to be eaten up after 3 a.m. In case the exposure to moonlight is not thorough, due to the clouds, the patients are advised to take up the medicine on the next full moon-night, which falls on the 7th November, for quick recovery. If there be no medicine with them, we can send it once again on request. This year lunar eclipse will take place on the next full moon-night.—the night on which the medicine is to be taken. Patients are therefore advised to take the medicine 10 minutes before commencement of the eclipse."

FLOOD HAVOC IN U. P.

Sampurnanand's Appeal For Relief Fund

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

A fervent appeal to the trustees of temples, Mahants, Mathadhishas and heads, as well as the members of great religious orders, to make generous contribution to the U. P. Flood Relief Fund has been made by the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, who is in charge of Hindu Dharmadayas.

"The recent floods," says the Minister, "in various parts of the province and the dislocation and damage resulting therefrom have reduced several lakhs of the population to a state of utter poverty and misery. Whole families have been rendered homeless and left without any means of sustenance, and the rapid approach of winter makes their condition as still greater source of anxiety. It is the duty of every one of us to give them whatever help is possible."—United Press.

Ceylon's Trade Statistics

COLOMBO, (By Air Mail.)

The value of domestic exports to Ceylon for September increased by nearly three million rupees over the figure for August, 1938.

British India headed the list of countries which exported goods to Ceylon.

Indian exports during the month were valued at Rs. 4,789,-307 compared with Rs. 30,59,000 from the United Kingdom for the same month.—United Press.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay Yarn Market

To The Editor of "The Chronical"

Sir,—As one interested in the Bombay yarn trade I am inclined to write a few lines on the excitement prevailing in the local yarn market at present. Divali maintains a proud record for Bombay when merchants in various markets enter into transactions to the tune of lakhs based on border principles of free-trading and thus help to stimulate a feeling of brotherhood even among members of rival trade associations. Contrary to this the tale of local yarn market is a tale of ill-feeling and pitched excitement among yarn traders as a result of decision announced by some of the members of the Bombay Yarn Exchange Limited, not to supply Indian yarns to the members of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants Association even on cash basis. Among these are some of the Directors of the Bombay Yarn Exchange Limited, and reputed merchants holding yarn selling agencies of some of the leading textile mills of Bombay. The members of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association are exporting Indian as well as foreign yarns to the up-country interests and are thus the real representatives of the consumers. This decision of the Indian yarn traders not only threatens to dislocate the local yarn trade in Bombay but will tell upon the consumption of yarns of the mills concerned by drifting it to other channels and thus jeopardise the interests of the shareholders of these mills. Will the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Bombay Shareholders' Association do anything in the matter—Yours etc.,

YARN TRADER.

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You can't beat a tired horse into action. If you do, you run the risk of killing it. In the same way you cannot force your constitution to perform work which it is not strong enough to accomplish. Your nerves will not stand it. It is therefore necessary to nourish flagging nerves after the day's strenuous work. Stearns' Tonic will stimulate the nerves and enrich the blood. It contains Vitamins A & D which are essential to the growth of various glands on which life depends. Prepared from the extracts of Cod Livers and rendered odourless and tasteless by a process of peptonising this Tonic has an immediate stimulating effect. It builds up body, brain and mind. Stocked by all good chemists and stores.

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S.T.5.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Election Expenses

T. K. PHATAK deprecates the practice of spending large sums in electioneering as waste of public money. In this connection he refers to the success of Mr. G. D. Gharpure, who came out successful in the recent municipal elections of Kalyan, though he did not spend a single pie for conveyance, treats etc. following the principle that the voters must always consider it a duty to exercise franchise for the candidate they deem best.

Jinnah In Sind

"ONE WHO KNOWS" is not surprised at Mr. Jinnah's discomfiture in Sind. The correspondent notes that Sind is a land of Sufism and also of free-thinkers where brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God is practised by large number of people irrespective of religious differences.

Agra-Bah Ry. Branch

BANKEY LAL GUPTA disapproves of the proposal of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to close the Agra-Bah line, as it will cause great public inconvenience. The correspondent says that if the authorities give effect to the various suggestions made the line can yet be made paying.

Greater Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The development of the Bombay North has added substantially to the work of the Bombay Municipality and the fact that typhoid has become endemic in that area redounds very little to the credit of the said municipality. We must, therefore, conclude that as far as the problems of sanitation are concerned the Bombay Municipality has failed to cope satisfactorily with the additional work which has devolved upon it on account of the rapid development of the Bombay North area. It will, therefore, be reasonable to assume that if a part of the suburban area is added to it the Municipal services in that area will be still more unsatisfactory.

What makes living in the suburbs healthy is the restriction of erecting a building on one-fourth of the area of the plot of ground and the further restriction of constructing only one-storied buildings and we residents of the suburbs will insist upon maintaining these restrictions for all times owing to these restrictions the income from the suburbs when compared area by area with that from Bombay proper will be proportionately very small indeed although the rate of taxes may be the same in both the areas. In these circumstances it is doubtful whether the Bombay Municipality will be able to extend the same amenities to the suburbs as those that obtain in Bombay proper without making its position financially insecure. The voters of Bombay proper as well as their representatives in the Bombay Municipal Corporation are sure to resent the idea of being made to pay the piper for extending municipal amenities to the suburbs. The transfer of the Improvement Trust with its debts to the Bombay Municipality against the latter's will had an adverse effect upon the finances of the municipality and if the additional burden of looking after the suburbs is placed upon the said municipality in spite of the latter's protest it will bring it to the brink of bankruptcy.

Again as far as I understand the water supplied to the Bombay North is not filtered before supply. It is, therefore, certain that there will be no improvement in the water supply of the suburbs.

It may further be noted that the Bombay Municipality has failed to enforce rigidly the laws regarding adulteration of food, about the sanitary condition and non-crowding of the cattle-stables already in Bombay.

It is argued that by including a part of the suburban area in the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Police Commissioner will be able to deal with the bad characters, the hooligans in the suburbs effectively and that these persons will be placed before the magistrates for prompt dealing. This presupposes the strengthening of the existing City Police force and increase in the existing bench magistrates. If additional men are given there is no reason to believe that the Dist. Supdt. of Police Suburban District will not be able to grapple satisfactorily with the hooligan problem in the suburbs. The fact is that having regard to the rapid development of the suburbs the present police force there is sadly undermanned. For instance there are only four policemen at Santa Cruz ever since it was a sleepy village till this day when it has a population of over 18000 souls. Given additional police force and additional magistrates satisfactory work in this behalf can surely be expected.

What is, therefore needed is the amalgamation of the Bandra, Juhu and Vile-Parle Municipalities and efficient and strict supervision on the working of the amalgamated municipality. Given a strict Executive officer who will work without fear or favour the suburbs can easily enjoy much better amenities of life in the matter of sanitation, street lighting roads, drainage etc. than they do at present.—Yours, etc.,

KUNJAVIHARI S. TALPADE.

Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your note on "Congress Elections" it has been suggested rightly that the candidates for the ensuing Municipal Elections should be selected from tried and most competent persons. I entirely agree with the same.

I intended to send my application to the B. P. C. Committee for being nominated as a Congress official candidate from C. Ward I or II Division. But when I learnt that the individual selected candidate is required and allowed as before to canvass votes for himself and make his own arrangements for taking voters to the polling booths, by putting his own board on his cars, I dropped the idea of forwarding it, from my past experience at Municipal elections.

What happens under this arrangement is that each party candidate works against the other one, in securing largest number of votes for himself, with a view to show his popularity amongst the voters, at the cost of the other party candidates and his volunteers and canvassers mislead the enthusiastic voters to vote entirely in his favour, stating that his position is precarious, till the last moment. I may point out to you one prominent instance in this matter. Mrs. Naidu was a party candidate under the Municipal Nationalists' party, organised by the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel in the Municipal elections of 1926. She even with her personality and reputation had no chance of being elected and so Mr. L. R. Tairsee had to help her at the last moment in requesting his voters to vote for her and then only she could succeed with difficulty, standing as the last elected candidate, getting only 4,173 votes; while the other party candidate who topped the list got 10,993 and other party candidates got between 9,636 and 5,500 votes. The result was that two party candidates failed on account of unequal distribution of votes. You will from this see that each party candidate is for himself and works against the other under this system of allowing party candidates to canvass votes for themselves. At every election since then till the last one this kind of thing happened.

What I would suggest is that the Congress candidates should not be allowed to canvass votes for himself individually by his own canvassers and that he also should not be allowed to engage cars and put his separate name boards on them to bring voters to the polling booth. The Congress volunteers should canvass for all the party candidates, requesting the voters to distribute their votes equally amongst the party candidates according to the Congress directions and that Congress should engage cars and put boards on them, not of the candidates' names but the common Congress Board. So that the voters would go in any of the Congress cars and would distribute their votes according to the Congress instructions.

In this way the Congress would be able to elect more men, instead of some party candidates getting more than enough votes which would help to elect one or more party candidates and thus lessen their chances of getting failure. Again the principle of selecting the same candidates who are already members of Legislative Council or Assembly is also defective, as the interest of the city is not properly watched when they are absent from the Corporation meetings when important subjects are discussed. Opportunity should be given to other tried and competent persons who would be able to attend the Corporation meetings always and would not be absentee members.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVAIKAR.

Haj Traffic Rates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of more space for Hajis on board is a vital question and no doubt more space will be and should be more welcome change, but if that is asked then it probably both the companies may demand higher rates which question must necessarily be carefully considered at the present and then raised; there is competition and both companies will have to do all they can to please and get more Hajis. Whatever be the position it will be a good thing if something is done to reduce overcrowding and rush which is caused by 15,000 pilgrims going all at once in seven or eight boats within a couple of month; if nothing could be done to improve the position I would suggest that one-third or even one-fourth of our Hajis may be induced to go a month earlier and return a little leisurely thereby reducing the rush and materially getting over the difficult question of more space which is so badly required. This is a matter which requires serious consideration by all concerned, including the Haj Committees who are looking after the welfare of the Hajis. I believe if some arrangement is made that during the slack time passage rates may be reduced then it will serve two objectives, first, it will compensate those who will have to make a little longer stay at the holy places, at some cost, and the second that the Hajis will get sufficient space. I do not see why the Steamer Companies should not also agree to this as it would be in their interest as well. In this respect I have also to point out that it has been the practice amongst the shipping companies like the P. & O., Italian, B. I. and others to keep reduced rates to the extent of about 25 per cent. during the slack season. Why should this practice be not followed in regard to the Haj traffic? Now with regard to the rates, it is common knowledge that the present rates are high and must be reduced. I do not want the rates should be so much reduced as to kill outright fair competition. The present deck passage rate charged by P. & O. to Aden and the Red Sea ports is about Rs. 70 and the other boats charge about Rs. 55 which means for the return journey Rs. 110; adding to this quarantine charges which are levied in the case of Hajis the rate would be about Rs. 130. This should give a fair return but I would also add, when large number of Hajis are carried together a rate of Rs. 125 would also be fair and this should be during the season and during the slack season there should be some further reduction.

I hope all concerned will go into this matter carefully and will try and arrange matters in a manner as would be beneficial in the interest of the Hajis, which interest I submit must predominate all other interest.—Yours, etc.,

HAJI EBRAHIM ESMAIL.

Indian Stipendiary Steward

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—One feels a genuine pleasure in noticing Indian Stewards on the executive of the R.W.I.T.C. and ever since the inception of the Congress Government in Bombay Presidency measures are being adopted to work the indianisation on the Turf. But sincere regret is being felt all over the racing circles on account of the exclusion of Indians from the posts of Handicappers and Stipendiary stewards.

On the eve of the fresh appointment of a Stipendiary Steward I seize this early opportunity of approaching the R.W.I.T.C. authorities through your columns regarding the advisability of giving this chance to an Indian this time. It will not be out of place to mention that capable Indians with the requisite qualifications are available for the job.

This is an open secret that the majority of the Race goers & owners are drawn from the Indian community and most of the revenue of the clubs is also derived from the purses of Indian public who are keenly feeling over this matter.—Yours etc.,

"AN INDIAN".

Russia & The Four Powers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—When the Aga Khan and "The London Times" put forward the idea of enlarging the "Four Power" understanding to include Russia it is not due to any altruistic ideas, nor can it be considered as some kind of tardy recompense for not consulting Russia before Czechoslovakia was thrown to the Nazi wolves by that modern "Ariel" Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

No, the idea is just dawning on these neolithic minds that Russia, contemptuous of the Western ratpit, may withdraw herself entirely into isolation and cease her trading and particularly the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials to each of the countries who are settling Europe's troubles by making a bigger size trouble inevitable.

Russia is in the position to-day that she is to all intents and purposes self-contained. Her tremendously rich territory running from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea, fringing the Arctic and reaching southwards to within 100 miles of the Indian North West make her virtually independent of everyone. she has a powerful and virile Government, a vast resource of highly trained and competent chemists, engineers, scientists, and workers. Her countryside can produce foodstuffs enough to feed the world. Her forests, tremendous coal, iron, copper, peat, oil manganese resources, her gold, platinum, tea, rubber substitute plants, fruits and cotton, leave her without need to look outside her own wide-flung borders. Hermetallurgy, automobile tractors, munition, and mass airplane production are quite adequate to her areas including defence of her vast frontiers.

But to all the great Western powers she supplies vast quantities of raw material. England takes the bulk of her timber and exports of oil, France depends upon Russian oil for her fleet. Mussolini when in difficulty with crop shortage had to curb his anti-communist feelings to obtain the hard Russian wheat from which "pastas" the staple Italian foods are made. He uses Russian anthracite and vast quantities of other goods. Germany, too, in all the antagonism she has ideologically with Russia has never missed any opportunities to trade on a big scale. On the other side of the Russians have been and still are large buyers of machine tools (the only substantial foreign buyer that England has to-day), mining, electrical and other equipment.

In short, Russia is absolutely indispensable to all these cavalier Powers, and yet Russia can do without them entirely. Or if she needs to trade she can do it with America, or she can export nothing, and pay for everything needed from the tremendous gold reserve she possesses.

Grim necessity dictates these recent discoveries of Printing House Square and the Muslim chief. They fear that Russian policy will be towards that isolation, which will hasten as surely as war itself the breakdown of the gangsterism that, from the Irish Sea to the Polish Corridor, poses as established Government.

There is no need to ask if the Russians realise this power. With their Foreign Trade Monopoly and all main industries in the hands of the State, they can retire behind their own frontiers as effectively as Japan did in the days before the coming of Western traders. A mighty fear is touching the heart of the churchgoing Halifax and the Herr Direktors of the Deutsche Bank, and Sir Montagu Norman, secure for the moment in his fortress in Threadneedle Street.—Yours etc.,

"SIBIRYAK".

Co-operation In Dohad And Jhalod

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Oct. 20.

The Co-operative movement is steadily pacing ahead in the talukas of Dohad and Jhalod—the most backward areas in the Bombay Presidency, in spite of the slump in prices of agricultural products and frequent bad harvests. A purchase and Sale Union of Garbada Circle in Dohad Taluka—the first of its kind in this tract has been started through the efforts of the life, members of the Bhil Seva Mandal and the Special Supervising Officer of the Co-operative Societies Mr. Trivedi at the general meeting of the shareholders 125 individual members all Bhil and Patelias and 33 Society members have been enrolled so far, and share capital Rs. 5000 has been subscribed to start with. 27 Bhil villages will have the benefit of this Union.

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Indian Investments At Stake

IMPLICATION OF GERMAN CLAIM FOR COLONIES

Strategical And Ethical Considerations Stand Against Surrender To Nazis

The British and Indian settlers in Tanganyika have submitted the following memorandum, drawing attention to the grave consequences which would follow if the mandated territories were surrendered back to Germany, to satisfy Nazi clamour. The following is the text of the memorandum:—

At the beginning of May 1936, the following cable was despatched to the Joint East African Board, London, and to various friends of Tanganyika:—

"Fully representative territorial committee being organised immediately convey Imperial Government serious alarm aroused among all British Europeans, Indians and natives by evasive attitude of His Majesty's Ministers regarding permanency British rule Tanganyika. Unanimous opinion that any consideration transfer mandates would be serious breach of faith and of repeated pledges. Present uncertain position gravely retarding economic development Territory. Committee desirous co-operate all bodies interested."

This telegram is sufficiently indicative of the anxiety caused in Tanganyika by the fact that at this date, so many years after the acceptance of the Mandate, questions could even be asked which suggest the remotest possibility of the non-permanence of the Mandate.

VIEWS OF INHABITANTS:

It is desired in this Memorandum to submit the views of the inhabitants of the Territory in regard to the Mandate and its permanency.

Article 3 of the Mandate provides the solemn undertaking that the Mandatory power shall promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of its inhabitants. It is, therefore, claimed that any step taken in regard to the future of the Mandate which ignored the wishes, the hopes, the aspirations and the welfare of all the inhabitants of this Territory, or considered the surrender of the Mandate on the grounds of political expediency alone, would be an outrage and violation of Article 3 of the Mandate.

ORIGIN OF THE MANDATE:

At the Peace Negotiations in Paris, a Resolution on Mandates by General Smuts was carried by complete agreement of the representatives of all the Powers. The first seven lines of this Resolution are as follows:—

(i) "Having regard to the record of the German Administration in Colonies formerly part of the German Empire and to the menace which the possession by Germany of submarine bases in many parts of the world would necessarily constitute to the freedom and security of all Nations, the Allied and Associated Powers are agreed that in no circumstances should any of the German Colonies be restored to Germany."

The suggestion that Mandated Territories are countries over which Germany has some sort of residuary right, territories temporarily transferred to the League which have been temporarily assigned by the League to other powers and who are in the position of "tenants at will" of the League, and that, therefore, the League has a right to put an end to the temporary situation and revive Germany's latent claim, is an assumption entirely without foundation either historical, political, legal or equitable.

These Territories were not in the first place surrendered by Germany to the League. They were ceded by Germany outright to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and were then conferred by them upon the individual Powers now exercising Mandates. The individual Powers selected for particular Mandates were inevitably and invariably the Powers who had conquered the country, the Mandate of which was entrusted to them. No date is given in the Tanganyika Mandate, nor is there any suggestion that the Mandate was anything but permanent.

The Covenant of the League, Article 22, provides that as a consequence of the Great War, to those Colonies and Territories which have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States formerly governing them, and which are inhabited by people not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation.

DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORY.

It is probably not generally realised by those who suggest that Germany has some superior claim to Tanganyika because of her former association with the Territory, that the life of the Territory under the Mandate is to-day almost as long as the life of the Territory as a German Colony. Further, the British occupation of the Territory has been complete while that of Germany was largely military and whole areas of the country were not administered. The development of the Territory has progressed immensely since its conquest twenty years ago and the increased happiness, prosperity and numbers of the native population bear ample witness to the success of the present Mandate.

VIEW OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT:

In 1920 it was stated by Mr. Amery and reiterated by Lord Milner that "Tanganyika Territory has now been permanently incorporated in the British Empire. It is an entire delusion that it is less British than any other Colony. It is essentially a part of the British Empire, and, though we have laid ourselves under an obligation to the League of Nations, it is not one whit less British, nor does it make our tenure there one whit less permanent." This has been emphasized repeatedly by equally authoritative and unequivocable declarations by British Statesmen in and out of Parliament. Viscount Swinton, (then Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister), as Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at the East African dinner in London 1934, reiterated forcefully that the Tanganyika Mandate was a trust which every British Government would faithfully discharge, and which no British Government would ever surrender. "Residents of Tanganyika, both official and unofficial, might count upon this as a fixed certainty."

PRO-GERMAN CLAIMS

The arguments advanced in Germany and repeated by uninformed opinion in Great Britain for the surrender of Tanganyika, are briefly:—

1. Need for outlet of surplus German population.
2. Need for a German source of supply of tropical produce.
3. Prestige involving the avoidance of an otherwise inevitable war.

In answer to the first we submit that it is a complete fallacy to suppose that Tanganyika offers any serious possibility of supporting a large German population. In the peak years of emigration the then British Vice-Consul in German East Africa, in his report for 1912/13 presented to both Houses of Parliament, wrote:—

"The hopes entertained in some quarters in Germany that this Protectorate would become an outlet for numerous small settlers has not been fulfilled."

The density of population in Germany per square mile is less than that of Great Britain and only half that of Belgium. The German Government itself cannot be perturbed by the prospects of surplus population, otherwise it would not be paying a bonus for babies.

The second argument does not hold good, as Germany has every opportunity to purchase any or all of the various products, not only of the Tanganyika, but also of Kenya and Uganda without restriction. The only occasion on which this right of purpose would be withdrawn would be in the event of German hostilities against Great Britain.

The third argument has many answers, but we are content to point out that Colonial prestige has been advanced by a comparatively small body of German ex-colonial officials. It carries no weight with responsible persons in Germany. Hitler himself in his book, 'Mein Kampf' as published in Germany, declares again and again that the greatest folly Germany could commit would be to seek a new Colonial Empire. He further asserts that a fundamental error was committed when Bismarck was prevailed upon to take part in what Hitler describes as the 'scramble for Africa,' and that the error must not be repeated.

The avoidance of war cannot be secured by cession of territory. We submit that Great Britain has no right to sacrifice the welfare of 5,000,000 persons in Tanganyika alone, to satisfy German aspiration and prestige.

We feel assured that the Germans themselves have been surprised that any support for a transfer has been obtainable in Great Britain and, not unnaturally, are inclined to make the most of the opportunity thus gratuitously offered to them. A firm declaration of no surrender made now by the British Government would put an end to all this unnecessary and insincere agitation.

EQUALITY OF CITIZENSHIP

Under British Administration there exists complete economic equality of entry into Tanganyika of goods of all nationalities, including German. Any difficulties which Germany may be experiencing in her trade with Tanganyika are entirely due to her restrictions on currency and to her refusal to establish foreign credits.

EUALITY OF CITIZENSHIP

There are no restrictions or distinctions on the ground of nationality in emigration to Tanganyika, or residence or acquisition of property therein. This, under Article 7 of the Mandate, is secured to all Nationals of States Members of the League of Nations. Germany is no longer a Member of the League, nevertheless equality of citizenship has in no way been restricted. Germans in common with all other residents in Tanganyika, enjoy a political and religious and economic freedom which is in marked contrast to the present regime in their own country.

POPULATION OF TANGANYIKA

In the 365,000 square miles of the Territory is at present a population of about 5,000,000. The majority of the population is, of course, native, but there are, approximately 33,000 Asiatics, including 24,000 British Indians, and 9,000 Europeans, of whom only 2,000 are Germans. Of the German Nationals many for religious racial and political reasons, are exiles from their own country and are opposed to any change in the present Mandate, as are also many other Germans for reasons such as personal and economic liberty.

The large mass of the native population is practically inarticulate, but this Memorandum has been prepared on behalf and with the approval of the whole population of the Territory—except a proportion of the German Nationals—after acquiring opinions of the natives, both directly and indirectly.

It must be realised that the European unofficials have chosen to invest their capital and to spend their life work in this Territory. The history of Tanganyika since the acquisition of the Mandate shows that the British residents have entirely justified the trust for the welfare of the native reposed in them.

While the Indian community is not entirely at one with the European with regard to the advantages to be derived from an amalgamation of the East African territories, they are absolutely united with the Europeans in their desire that the Mandate should always remain British, and in their emphatic opposition to the suggestion that the question of transfer should even be considered.

MISSIONARY AND NATIVE OPINION

There are in the Territory six Roman Catholic Missions, including French, Swiss, Italian and German, representing 350,000 Church Members, and asserting that they speak also for hundreds of thousands of natives associated with the Missions. These Missions, including the German Missions, are unanimously opposed to any consideration of the transfer of the Mandate, and to the reentry of German control, which they view with horror. At a recent meeting in Dar es Salaam, at which thirteen Bishops and Heads of Missions were present, a resolution to this effect was passed unanimously, and serious representations have been made to the Mother Houses.

The Protestant Missions with the exception of the German Lutheran Mission, which is under Nazi domination, are of the same opinion as the Catholic Missions. Of the Protestant Missions the Universities Mission to Central Africa and the Church Missionary Society have 80,000 native followers. Not only do the Missions speak for these, but for many thousands more natives, who are sympathisers and neighbours. Both these Missions regard with dismay may any proposal for the surrender of Tanganyika to German rule. The C. M. S. is staffed and financed by the Churches of Australia who have thus identified themselves with the development of the native race and are entitled to consultation before any irrevocable step is taken.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Since Britain was entrusted with the Mandate, about £9,000,000 of British Taxpayers' money has been expended in Tanganyika Territory in developing the resources of the country and in promoting the educational, medical and social welfare of the native.

The private capital invested since the war in trading, estates, plantation and mining enterprises, exceeds £20,000,000; in the Sisal Industry alone over £6,000,000 of British capital have been invested.

The Prime Minister has denied on several occasions that any losses have accrued to the Territory as a result of the present position. This is not in accordance with the facts. As examples of the serious effect in retarding development, it may be instanced that three flotations of Gold Mining Companies in Tanganyika have, within the past few weeks, had to be postponed solely on account of the uncertainty occasioned in the mind of the British investing public by the recent discussions on the possibility of transfer of the Mandate, £1,650,000 of new capital have been lost to the Territory on these three flotations alone, and the installation of their producing mills has been put back for at least a year.

Many options on partly developed mining propositions have not been taken up and development of other properties has been curtailed, involving loss of prospective capital. Negotiations for land purchase have been abandoned in several instances. Merchants in the Territory are continually receiving cancellation or postponement of orders for machinery, building materials, etc., as well as frequent letters from Great Britain urging a curtailment of general stock-holding and restriction of trade in view of the uncertain position.

Compensation would, no doubt, be offered on generous terms, but compensation is not enough. No monetary payment could ever compensate the settlers or the companies for their years of effort in establishing homes and plantations, business and mines.

KENYA

Since Tanganyika became a British Mandate there has been very material development of the trade relations between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Nairobi and Mombasa have become distributing centres for a very large part of the trade in Tanganyika. Much of the capital in Nairobi in particular, and in Kenya in general is bound up in the development of Tanganyika.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is of value to compare the human expenses of the original occupations respectively of Kenya and Tanganyika. Britain succeeded in the occupation of British possessions in East and Central Africa with practically no loss of native life. With Germany, apart from other instances, it is well-known that during the Maji Maji Rebellion alone, 200,000 natives died.

Under the Pax Britannica, discipline has been maintained entirely without bloodshed or cruelty. The warlike 'bomas or forts constructed throughout the Territory in German times have fallen into disuse or have become the peaceful offices of administrative officials who are striving to foster the best qualities of the African native. To that end the systems of indirect rule were introduced, training and educating the Chiefs and the people in the art of self-government.

The frequent assertion that the discipline of the native under the German regime was infinitely superior to that now existing under the British Mandate may be accepted as true if discipline of a dictatorial and military nature enforced by severe penal laws is contrasted with the complete equality of justice for all races under the British Administration.

Whilst it is not desired in this Memorandum to stress or question any unhappy features of Germany's internal and political struggles since the War, it cannot be overlooked that her treatment of racial minorities has shown a calculated cruelty which bodes ill for the honourable and equitable carrying out of the solemn undertaking of the Mandate Article 3 to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and social progress of its inhabitants for, it is submitted, this Article connotes the whole of the inhabitants of the Territory without respect to colour, race or creed.

Among the results of surrender would be the effect on the educational and social development of the native population. The widespread educational and civilising efforts by Government and by the various Missionary Societies during the past sixteen years, have been based on the English language. Any change in this medium of education, would set back for years the development of the natives.

CONSEQUENCES OF SURRENDER

The many inevitable changes of ownership of plantations, businesses and mines consequent upon the transfer to German Government would disorganise th eeconomic framework of the Territory, and would result in an almost complete cessation of British export trade to this country, thus increasing unemployment in the United Kingdom and creating a large number of unemployed in this country who would have no alternative but to return and swell the ranks of the unemployed at home.

STRATEGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The danger to the Empire generally, and to British East and Central Africa in particular when Tanganyika was under German control, is within the memory of all, and it is obvious that to-day that danger would be greater and the consequences further reaching were Tanganyika surrendered to the Germans. The threat to Aden, the Persian Gulf, Near East, India, Burma, Singapore, South Africa, the Rhodesias and Australia is self evident. The Defence Forces of the Empire, naval military, and air, would have to be increased, and the additional expense to the taxpayers of Great Britain, Dominions and Colonies would be formidable. A vital thread of Empire communication, the All Red route from the Cape to Cairo, and the Imperial Airways route, would be gravely endangered if Britain ever ceased to hold the Mandate.

OTHER BRITISH MANDATES

South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have their own Mandates. The very consideration of transfer of Tanganyika would introduce an element of uncertainty as to the permanency of their rule in South-West Africa, New Guinea and Samoa.

In setting our signatures to this Memorandum we declare our loyalty to His Majesty King Edward VIII, and earnestly appeal to the people of Great Britain and the Empire not to sacrifice the interests of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of Tanganyika as pawns in the game of European Politics but to hold Tanganyika as an integral part of the British Empire and to maintain this freedom which is dear to us all.

BRIDGE BETWEEN GOVT. & PEOPLE

Press Consultative Committee Inaugurated By Kidwai

LUCKNOW, (By Mail)

"It is the desire of the Ministry to give a new turn to the relations between the Government and the Press. We believe that Government in the past have been misguided in treating the press as antagonists. We consider the press as a friend of the people, and as representatives of the people we accord you, in our scheme of Government, a place which is your due."

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Public Information, U.P., inaugurating the first meeting of the Press Consultative Committee at Lucknow.

Continuing Mr. Kidwai said: "We have constituted this Committee with the hope that it will ensure complete co-operation between the Government and the press and there can be no doubt that the co-operation between the Government and the press will help the spread of knowledge, improve the standard of journalism and help in development of public life on progressive lines."

Mr. Durga Das, Chairman of the Press consultative Committee, in the course of his speech on the occasion said that the press was, in reality, a bridge between a government and the people. However, well-entrenched in popular imagination a government may be, it was as a Government, on the other side of the bank. The press was the chief link between a Government and the public it served.

"In the past", continued Mr. Durga Das, "the role of the press has been adjudged by Governments as 'friendly' or 'unfriendly.' This division was perhaps unavoidable under the order of things then prevailing but it led to a great deal of misunderstanding and distrust Journalists, on the whole, are a body of men imbued with best of motives and it, occasionally, their steps falter it is because some one has chosen to make their path slippery."—United Press.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF WARDHA SCHEME

Narendra Deo Opens Spinning Class In Lucknow High School

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21.

"I am glad that an attempt is being made to materialise the Wardha scheme in this institution, but to make it a success the opening of spinning classes simply would be of no help", said Acharya Narendra Deo, opening the Spinning Class of the Vidyanta Hindu High School yesterday.

Continuing he explained the basic principles of the Wardha Scheme. It was a scheme, said Acharya Narendra Deo, based on 'activity principle' which aimed at the training of pupils not by coercion but by the proper guidance of their natural tendencies by introducing them to their environments and by helping their emotions to flow on without stagnation. The education must aim at the harmonious development of body, mind and soul.

Concluding he said what bearing the education system had on the society and economic condition of the country should be ascertained.—United Press.

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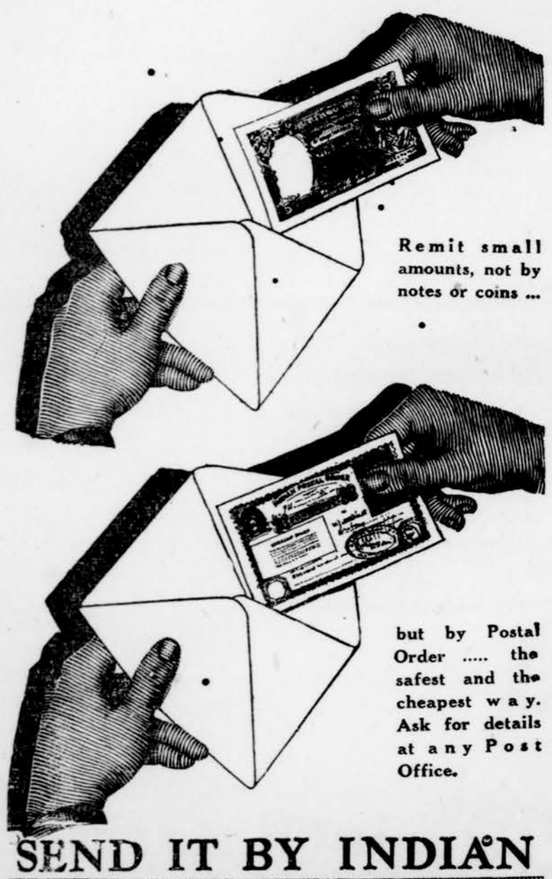
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Rajkot Satyagraha

ITS GENESIS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Rajkot which is in the grip of an agitation for responsible government has successfully caught the eye not only of the whole of Kathiawar but of all Indian States. During the continuance of this mass Satyagraha for the last five weeks, it has provided scenes which are reminiscent of the N.C.O. movement in the British India in 1930 and 1932. It is difficult to visualise when this Satyagraha would be called off. The fresh gathering of strength from day to day and the sympathy Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been extending to Mr. Dhaber, his lieutenant, show how the wind blows. Every one, whether a pressman or a layman, a Kathiawari or a British Indian subject, has nothing but admiration for the remarkable discipline among the ranks of the people. The leaders of the movement take every possible and available advantage, to paralyse the Government and to force their terms upon the Durbar.

VIRAWALA, THE MAIN CAUSE

Causes, both immediate and remote, have combined to start, this agitation on a mass scale. The ex-dewan Durbar Virawala, ever since he virtually became the only man in power, is mainly the cause of this agitation. He filled all the responsible posts in the State, by men of his choice though much less qualified. Where he could not do that, he introduced a system of honorary services and favouritism. They all combined to make him an autocrat. These services were never honorary. They were allowed to draw fat concessions and commissions and all the buying and the selling of articles and commodities for the State were done through them. Despite themselves being ordinary human beings, with human frailties, they dabbled in all the State departments and suspected dishonesty even in public ones which were handed over, to the people, by the late Thakore Saheb Sir Lakaji Raj. The ex-Dewan thought himself comfortably seated after he clapped Mr. Jasani, a real firebrand in the State Assembly, in jail for sedition, with 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Of course, there were several monopolies in the time of ex-Ruler but they were limited. It was petrol monopoly which brought prosperity to Civil station and larger extensions. All the Ijaras or leases and monopolies were passed over to men of Virawala's choice who were further helped by huge loans from the State Bank at lower rates. There are cases where more than a lakh had been loaned to an individual and Rs. 90,000 to another. They it is alleged, do not possess assets worth half the amounts, in the State limits. It was a regrettable feature observde in the Assembly where his men flouted the Assembly resolutions and disallowed questions of public importance under Sec. 45 of the Assembly Act. This section, which is more repressive than any law enacted so far, was abused with the result that the members ever remained discontented. Even the President connived at such answers by remarking that the officials could not give a better reply than one already submitted. Mr. Doshi, the mill agent and the then general secretary, Mr. Bhatt, the Revenue Secretary and others, who are in charge of such departments, always evaded direct and correct answers. Though the State Bank functioned in the name of a public body, every transaction had the previous sanction of the ex-Dewan. Nothing could be done without his chit. It was on these circumstances that in the time of Major Harvey, the acting Dewan, the then Bank manager, the honestest man in the State and really a thorough gentleman, tendered his resignation on the spot when Major Harvey instituted an inquiry into the Bank affairs. It was at the special request of Major Harvey that he withdrew his resignation. Recently the same crisis arose just on the eve of Sir Patrick Cadell's arrival and had to be relieved. Even Sir Patrick Cadell has the best opinion about his honest working. The Assembly members had to stage a walk-out very often and feared the suppression of the body. They got themselves reconciled by effecting a compromise half-a-way but in actual practice, that too, never worked successfully. The same resolution had again to be moved and repassed.

AGITATION AGAINST GAMBLING

As to the remotest causes, the recent agitation, against gambling, at the last Janmashtami fair, was a mere external gesture. The leaders were determined to create this situation even if the State authorities had carried out their anti-gambling rules. The State could not smell this and in the height of arrogance, it permitted the violation of those very rules which it had framed. Of course, the Assembly resolution, on this bearing, was adopted by the State. Even the president, Mr. Ananda, and others saw themselves ridiculed when they with their own eyes noticed the gross breaches of the rules. It led to the recent agitation some time ago, as a consequence of which there were two lathi charges and the subsequent arrest of 36 men. They had to be released on the Janmashtami day. This followed the holding of the Rajkot People's Conference which Sardar Patel, himself, attended. During the talk he had with Mr. Virawala, he learnt with pain that the sugar monopoly profits which ought to have exceeded Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs, showed only 2 lakhs and a half. How the profits were divided, nobody could tell.

THE LEADERS

Out of those 36 arrested then, credit has been publicly showered on the young boys who numbered 26. Even now they bear the brunt of the responsibility. As to Mr. Dhaber, he enjoys the esteem of all. Next to him stand Mr. Joshi and Mr. Shukla. Mr. Dhaber is really the idol of sacrifice. He came into prominence, in the Mill agitation when the ex-Dewan had to grant his terms. It emboldened him to lead the present Satyagraha. Since then, his record of successes has been very great. There were uncordial relations between him and Mr. Shukla even at the time of the last Kathiawar Political Conference. They were so serious that no compromise was possible. Mr. Dhaber rose to the occasion and seconded the anti-gambling agitation which was pioneered by Mr. Shukla. Mr. Shukla is a Socialist whereas Mr. Dhaber is a Gandhite. After the success of that agitation, it was a happy coincidence that there was unanimity of opinion and action both on the part of Mr. Shukla and Sardar Patel. When this was publicly announced by Mr. Dhaber after his return from Ahmedabad where he had gone to see Sardar the general public was overjoyed. Mr. Dhaber is grave and a silent worker. He rarely loses self-control. Mr. Shukla is really a firebrand. Mr. Joshi is deep and original. He too is a staunch Gandhite. It is young boys who have responded wholeheartedly. Added to this, there are women rendering the best and the most solid services. They had practically abstained in the last agitation.

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

As to the Assembly members, it is a correct version that most of them go to the hall quite unprepared. Some of them were delivered written orations. As to the questions many of them never knew what further questions or sub-questions were to be asked when once a certain evasive answer was given by the State spokesman.

As to the extension, in which Sir Patrick Cadell takes extreme pride, it should be known to him and to the public that they are mainly due to the old happy regime of the ex-Ruler. Of course he too had his own fads but the present ruler has cut himself off from the State's administrative machinary leaving the sole authority, to the ex-Dewan who took every occasion to flout the wishes of the people. It must be said to his credit that he was a man of few words and winning manners. He had to be, under conditions. As to the hospital and the Arts College, they have been created from public funds. The old dispensary was sold for Rs. 65,000 and out of the sale price, the new hospital has come into existence. There is another private dispensary, which has been passed over, to the State and for which the State had not to incur even a single pie. Besides, there are several private wards for which the State has borne no expenditure. The college is built half, out of public funds. The recurring expenditure has to be defrayed from the newly imposed conservancy tax, which promises to fetch to the State, annually Rs. 5,500 or even more. It is this imposition that has estranged the people from the State. The old municipal cess brought to the State Rs. 8,000 while this tax fetches 8 times as much. There are cases where an individual who originally paid Rs. 8, has now to pay Rs. 100/or even more. This imposition has brought a brake upon the sale of new sites. People were promised freeships and scholarships from this fund but they are reduced to a smaller figure than these last year and have mostly gone to men of the State's choice. Even in educational matters, things have not been satisfactory.

As to the Bank management, Sir Patrick Cadell was requested to institute an inquiry but he turned down the proposal. He told a responsible man that some money was lent to the farmers and that, there were several bad debts; the further request was to him to bring such offenders to book, to placate the public sentiments.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

As to the land assessment, it is true that the farmers in the State are much better off than their brethren in other States. Of courses, the prices of their produce have deteriorated but that is not fault of the State However in cases of overtaxation, the advantage has been taken of by the leaders. When Sir Patrick Cadell remarked that the administration of a certain State was bad, of another State was hopeless and of a third State was diabolical, the reply received by him from a responsible person was that Sir P. Cadell had no reason to make the Rajkot State administration worst. If this administration was not mal-administration, it was certainly a bad one When Mr. R. V. Patvari ex-Dewan Palanpur, Gondal and Morvi States, branded it as rotten, States' policy wicked. Sir P. Cadell ought to have realised that there was 99 per cent truth in what Mr. Patvari stated. Even, at the Representative meeting he recently convened at the Durbar hall, where Sir P. Cadell presided, the truth must have come home to him but he remarked that he was not at all impressed at the show where one and all condemned the administration and pressed the withdrawal of all emergency measures. But Sir P. Cadell would not take his defeat and learn the truth of the state's administration.

A friend asked Sir P. Cadell why he, every day, went to Mr. Virawala's place and if he was less competent or experienced and still wanted instructions from the ex-Dewan he replied with a smile that the Thakore Saheb was not to be seen every time he wanted him to see and that he could not afford to wait at the palace and that when he received a call that he was then ready, he hurried up there. To another question, whether he knew that Mr. Virawala would soon create a crisis and a friction between him and the Thakore Saheb when he would be obliged to resign, thereby showing that the Ex-Dewan was better than Sir P. Cadell the latter again smiled and added that the Indian Dewan was too small a man ao do that. Now, the actual has happended and he only tried over this difficulty, by securing orders of his removal from the Government of India. He was also asked why he did not introduce a system of dyarchy in the State and create a secretaryship for the people's man he promised to consider the suggestion. So far as the failure of the negotiations was concerned Sir Cadell is repared to go to every length but he takes objection to Mr. Dhaber insistence on the Sardar's presence at the settlement on the mere ground, that the State's prestige would be endangered. Of course, he was assured that Sardar, if convinced, was a man who would moderate the people's demands, but he remained unconvinced on the same ground. He had no objections to Mr. Dhaber's going to Sardar as many times as he liked to get instructions but the question of Responsible Government

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

An intelligent suggestion was forwarded to him, to appoint by a commission presided over by a Judge of all India repute and assisted by two men from the officials and two from the public. He presented his own difficulty of having unnecessary grievances being brought before the commission although he was told that the agitation in other States would create a comfortable position for him before the idea of responsible Government was accepted by him. He emphasised that several leaders' speeches before him smelt that they wanted to remove the Thakore Saheb, he added that he was not prepared to reduce him to a figurehead or his status to that of a Zemindar. Of course, he is ever ready to fix civil list figure which he has already fixed at under Rs. 2 lakhs. In order to show the ever increasing prosperity of the State, he took over all income from such sources which were reserved for the late ruler's private purse. Had that sum remained undisturbed, the present Thakore Saheb, would be, at least, having 3 lakhs or so. It was also brought to the notice of Sir P. Cadell that during the time of late ruler Rs. 40 lakhs was invested in solid concerns and that he lived a simple life whereas in the present regime land sites were sold for Rs. 20 lakhs and even the State buildings were sold for an equal sum and yet, the State budget showed every year a heavy deficit. Extraordinary luxuries of the ruler have combined to give the agitation, a philip as the ex-Dewan still pandered to the wishes of the ruler.

Matters have not gone beyond control and the movement promises no sign of early relief. One important suggestion that was made to Sir P. Cadell, was that the movement would not ease unless he removed Virawala and Co., who were working behind the curtains. He only realised this week and had to secure their removal through orders from the Government of India. It is the repeated blunders of the State that this Satyagraha has taken its origin. It was pointed out to Sir P. Cadell that he should announce relief measures first, before repressive measures were recently enforced by him. Had he showed any such gestures, nothing serious would have happened. Wherever Sir P. Cadell went the State farmers gave him the same reply, namely, the demands of the Conference was their demand. Even, the Members of the representative Assembly, before attending the recent meeting convened by Sir P. Cadell, met earlier and decided upon the same attitude. This naturally convinced Sir P. Cadell of the united front and the direct and concerted action. The public stands as one man and wants every sort of economic pressures to be brought to bear on the State to bend it to their will. Every time a call comes from the Conference, the response is solid, The State's idea of "Divide and Rule" shall never succeeded. If Sir P. Cadell expects better response he must create a better situation, who must promise the people every thing they desire, in toto. Yesterday he has circulated to 12 responsible individuals to discuss with him the draft that he has prepared wherein he promises every relief to them and, even to introduce responsibility. Mr Dhaber has requested the invitees to stand by the Conference demands and not to sell their individual selves in order to come to light.

SAVED FROM VANDALISM

The Tanjore Cannon: Biggest In South India

A big cannon, known by the name of "Rajagopal," which is mounted on a bastion of the old fort at Tanjore, has lately been declared by the Government of India to be a protected monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Tanjore, which was the historic capital of the Chola Emperor was last ruled by a collateral branch of the dynasty of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and it is to this period that the cannon is attributed.

After the annexation of the Tanjore State, the gun, which was considered to be the private property of the Raja, went down as a heir-loom to the descendants of the Tanjore family. Recently it passed into the hands of the creditors of the Raj and at a court auction held last year, it was sold for some Rs. 300/- Arrangements were made for breaking the gun into five pieces and to remove them for their metal contents. At this stage, the Archaeological Survey of India intervened and saved this ancient relic from the vandalism that threatened it.

With a length of over 23' 6" and a diameter of 3' 9", it is one of the biggest guns in South India, its counterparts being found only in Bijapur, where a famous cannon known as "Malik-i-Maidan" is preserved by the Department.

KERALA STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Prof. Ranga To Preside Over Bombay Meeting

NIDUBROLU, Oct. 21.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A, (Central), General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, will preside over the Kerala States' People's Conference to be held in Bombay in the first week of November. Problems of administration, Kisan and Labour, educational and social problems, civil liberties, responsible government and Federation will form subjects of discussion—United Press.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WAR!

(Continued from Page 6).

ed by congratulating Kitchener on his recent victory and welcomed him to that country "in the name of France."

A Private Tragedy

The note was Gallicly graceful, but it carried an undertone of determination. Here was a highly-dangerous situation, precipitated out of a clear sky, and Kitchener knew it was an occasion for superlative tact. He soon learned, too, that it was a private tragedy. The British gun-boats moved up and moored off Fashoda. Kitchener came down the gangplank to be met by a guard-of-honour of French officers, at their head their commander, Major Marchand.

He shook hands with Kitchener, who said: "I congratulate you on all you have accomplished." The Frenchman smiled. "It is not I," he said, "but these soldiers, who have done it," pointing to the men at his back. "I knew he was a gentleman, at those words," Kitchener stated later.

Herculean Feat

His congratulations were not mere empty words. They referred to a really Herculean feat. Over dinner in the barracks that evening, as guest of the French, Kitchener heard the unadorned story of what these men had accomplished. Two years before, Marchand had set out from the Niger district with eight officers and 120 Senegalese. An entire quarter of their number had perished on the way. At one point they had spent 120 consecutive hours travelling up to their necks in a swamp. For four months they had been utterly out of touch with the world. Their food supplies had grown alarmingly low. Fever and hostile natives and all the dangers of the forest had cut down their numbers. And they had done it all for the sake of France and of this marshy spot on the Nile.

Kitchener left the diplomatic aspect of Fashoda to be considered by the British and French Foreign Offices, while he saw to it that Major Marchand had no reason to believe that the British had ceded the point. The British and Egyptian flags were hoisted alongside the French and a small garrison, armed with four guns and two Maxims, was established in a deserted building. That done, Kitchener at once left for the south again and established another post 62 miles away. Then northward, with urgent despatches to be sent to Whitehall.

Danger Of Hostilities

Britain, which had fought for Egypt for most of twenty years, received the news of the French expedition with anger and alarm. How far would the French go, to back up the claim made for them by Major Marchand's party? Did they consider that establishment along the Nile was worth a war with Britain? The latter was determined not to climb down and for several weeks there was an acute danger of hostilities.

Similar tension prevailed at Fashoda. Stationed within a few yards of each other, in demoralising heat, the two parties were several times on the brink of a clash. In the middle of October the French Government ordered Major Marchand to report at Cairo for discussions and he left Captain Germain, more hot-headed than himself, in charge. Germain made frequent sorties into the neighbouring country and, when the British Colonel Jackson protested, replied that he would "meet force with force." One day, after such a passage, the French officers worked all the afternoon in the beating sun, repairing their defences and fearing the worst. But the British remained passive.

Three nerve-racking months passed before the French Government admitted the British claim and ordered Marchand and his party to return. Early in the morning of December 11, the French sullenly lowered their flag —an N. C. O., in a fit of despair at so ignominious an outcome to all that he and his fellows had endured, stamping upon the flagstaff and literally tearing his hair. An hour later the party left, and a British guard-of-honour watched their boat steam away to the south. But, having formally surrendered the post, Major Marchand returned to breakfast with Colonel Jackson, who gave him as a souvenir the flag of the Emir who had attacked him. And that, and a grievance, was all the French got from Fashoda.

"An Explorer In Difficulties"

Lord Salisbury, whose Government was in power, was the man who led the delicate negotiations with Paris. He had the support of the whole country behind him, including that of the Opposition. He throughout tried to minimise the importance of the incident. Many people in Britain, in mourning for sons or husbands killed in the Egyptian or Sudan campaigns, smiled sardonically when they heard him speak of "an explorer in difficulties upon the Upper Nile." But Lord Salisbury's refusal to denounce or demand, did help to prevent an incident from developing into a major war, as it might easily have done.

BETTER FODDER FOR INDIA'S CATTLE

SIMLA, (By Mail).

To ensure adequate supply of fodder to India's Cattle, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have set up a Central Fodder and Grazing Committee as a Standing Committee of the Council. The personnel of the Committee includes representatives of provincial Forest, Agriculture and Veterinary Departments.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in November, 1937. It was decided among other things to prepare bibliographies about (a) Indian grasses, grass-lands and fodder trees, (b) erosion as connected with the grazing problem and (c) work in India on feeding tests.

The Provincial Committees which are now being set up will be working in close co-operation with the Central Committee. They have been requested to work keeping in view the following aims:—

(1) breeding of quick growing and high quality fodders, (2) possibility of fodder growing in rotation and cutting it young and (3) the importance of carrying on investigations on the fodder value of pulses.

THE UNITED PROVINCES VENTURE.

The United Provinces Government experiment of growing fuel and fodder plantations in the plains, known locally as "taungya" cultivation, was very much appreciated by the Committee and i recommended this for experiment in other parts of India also

Among other recommendations of the Committee, the following deserve mention. More experiments on the ensilage of grasses inoculation of cattle to prevent rinderpest, the desirability of excluding goats from grazing in forest areas and a systematic survey of grass land in all provinces.

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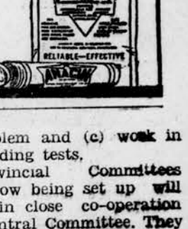

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Detailed Quotations Of Local Piecegoods

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

(The Prices Quoted Below Are Ex-Mill Prices)

Bombay, Oct. 21

Name of Mill.	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-Mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
GREY LONG CLOTH.			
Bombay Dyeing	...	S—Quality	4 2 9
Century. (S. Quality)	CCCCCS	Man and Globe	4 2 9
Crown Mill	...	Spruce Cones	5 5 0
EDSU	...	Char Minar	5 5 6
Hindoostan	8705	Khajuri	6 4 0
Do.	5805	Poppy	8 5 8
Minerva	145	Minerva	5 12 0
Mysore Spg.	100000	Two-Birds	5 9 0
Sholapur Spg.	1400	.....	7 7 0
Western India	BBB13½	Cocoanut Tree	5 15 0
GREY SHIRTING.			
Berar Mfg.	13½13½	Pushpavati	not in stock
Bombay Dyeing	136½	.....	5 1 0
Century	3635	Bugle	4 15 10½
Do. (Heavy)	15100	Hand and Globe (Wide)	6 7 6
Crown Mill	140½	Tijori	5 10 0
EDSU	3625	Pyala	5 1 0
EDSU	91½91½	.....	4 12 6
Hindoostan	42005	Eagle	6 1 0
Do.	4402	Two Tigers	6 3 0
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 0 0
Tata Mills	335	Darji	5 11 0
Western India	140½	Sundari	5 12 6
Do.	BB44½	Horse	6 3 0
GREY SHEETING.			
Century	211	.....	4 2 2
Victoria Mills	111	X—Quality	5 2 3
Do.	3827	C—Quality	2 6 0
Century	13507	Man and Globe	9 14 1
GREY DOMESTICS.			
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	no sale
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7 2 0
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree and Lion	no sale
Tata Mills	3503	Darji	12 0 0
GREY CHADAR.			rs. a. p. per pair
Berar Mfg.	1115-xx	Tiger	1 2 9
Century	C1115N	.....	1 4 3
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 8 0
EDSU	1215	Hiraluxmi	1 7 9
Hindoostan	1325	Two Tigers	1 11 9
Minerva	220	Minerva	1 2 9
Do.	270	Do.	14 14 6
Mysore Spg.	260	Two-Bird	1 9 0
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 3 0
Tata Mills	650	Darji	1 10 0
Western India	1325	Motor	1 12 6
GREY DRILL.			per piece No Stock
Berar Mfg.	151	.....	5 3 1½
Bradbury Mills	IC	Tower	6 2 0
Century	555	.....	6 9 6
EDSU	222	Minerva	8 12 0
Minerva	MM3	Do.	7 2 0
Do.	1515A		
New Great Eastern	N979	.....	no2sale
GREY DHOTIES.			
Ahmedabad Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 12 6 per pair
			No Stock
Berar Mfg.	6643	Rambha	11 6 0
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.)	1 3 6
Bombay Dyeing	...	.....	1 1 6
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	B.T.M.	1 8 5
Century	2411	(24/32s)	1 5 4½
Crown Mill	2472	Gourd	1 6 0
EDSU	931	Shield (P. B .)	1 7 1½
Hindoostan	3144	.....	1 8 0
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1 9 0
Do.	1499	Do.	1 2 6
Khandeish Spg.	1169	.....	1 14 0
Minerva	10259	Minerva	0 13 0
Mysore Spg.	10660	Two-Birds	0 14 6
Sholapur	4900	.....	1 11 0
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	1 14 6
Tata Mill	1386	Darji	1 14 0
Western India	2154	.....	1 8 0
GREY SARIES.			
Indian Mfg Co.	31½x 31½	Lady at Toilet	1 14 0
Indian Mfg. Co	31½ x 31½		
Do.	14½ x 14½	Do.	1 7 0
BLEACHED LONG CLOTH.			per piece
Ahmedabad Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	no sale
Century	10001	Chakli Mala	6 2 9
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	11 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	4000000	.....	11 0 0
Do.	5000000	.....	11 0 0
Do.	L 703 L	.....	8 4 0
Minerva	47	Minerva	7 2 0
Mysore Spg.	954	Two Birds	9 12 0
Sholapur	F4000	.....	no sale
Svadeshi Mills	66001	Two Elephants and Engine	5 0 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING.			per piece.
Minerv	7761 (series)	Minerva	4 12 0
Mysore Spg.	Iswara	Two Birds	6 12 0
Do.	5656 (series)	Do.	5 12 0
New Great Eastern	N773	Baronet	10 0 0
Do.	816	.....	11 0 0
Tata Mills	7336B	.....	7 1 0
BLEACHED MULL.			
Century	5002	Man and Globe	3 10 0
Colaba Land	1360	.....	5 14 0
Mysore Spg.	81	Two Birds	4 7 0
Do.	82	Do.	4 15 0
New Great Eastern	N826	jj	3 14 0
Do	1451	.....	4 0 0
Sholapur	128/9	.....	6 0 0
Victoria Mills	B84	...	2 0 3
BLEACHED TWILL.			
Ahmedabad Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	5 15 0
Century	333	Three Ladies	7 8 0
Khatau Makanji	K166M	Rambha	6 8 0
Mysore Spg.	261	Two Birds	9 12 0
New Great Eastern	N813	.....	10 8 0
Svadeshi	2222	.....	8 12 0
BLEACHED SHEETS			
Kohinoor Mills	979	.....	8 8 0
Minerva	54	Minerva	8 14 0
Mysore Spg.	48	Two Birds	11 8 0
Svadeshi	2042	Kamal	11 0 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji	10 4 0
BLEACHED DRILL			each
Mysore Spg.	240	Two Birds	1 9 9
New Great Eastern	1408	.....	2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES.			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran (F.B.)	1 5 0
Khandeshi Spg.	K401M	.....	1 13 0
Khatau Makanji	709	Photo Ticket	2 7 6
Kohinoor Mills	K.V.	.....	2 12 0
Minerva	6768/8	Minerva	1 9 0
Do.	6765/8	Do.	1 11 0
Mysore Spg.	5039	Two Birds	2 0 0
Do.	4848	Do.	2 1 0
Sholapur Spg.	128/11	.....	3 4 0
Victoria Mills	3009	.....	1 5 3
DYED DRILL.			
Kohinoor Mill	SV 188	.....	10 2 0
Mysore Spg.	171	Two Birds	9 8 0
Simplex	11-1/4	(Blue)	11 8 0
SUSI CHECKS.			
Bradbury Mills	2371	.....	3 8 0
Century	121	Heron	3 12 0
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Tata Mills	9330B	.....	6 4 0
STRIPED DRILLS.			
Hindoostan	64700	Railway and Vasant Vihar	5 2 0
Phoenix Mills	902	(Split) Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Western India	902½	Panchavati	2 8 0
STRIPED SUSIS.			
Century	6061	.....	4 7 0
Colaba Land	...	Sterling	5 12 0
Dd. 50 p.c. colour)	1370	.....	7 4 0
New Great Eastern	1255	.....	8 12 0
Do.	...	...	5 8 0
COATINGS.			
Bombay Dyeing	6761	.....	4 0 6
Bradbury Mills	17210	.....	5 10 0
Colaba Land	1705	.....	no sale
Kohinoor Mills	314	.....	6 8 0
Do.	698	...	6 8 0
Mysore Spg.	115	Two Birds	5 6 0
Do.	1288 (series)	Do.	7 14 0
Do.	3358	Do.	9 8 0
Do.	3544	Do.	8 12 0
Simplex Mills	485	.....	7 4 0
Do.	4850	.....	9 0 0
Tata Mills	845	Darji	no sales
ART SILK DORIA.			
Century	386	.....	3 7 0
Colaba Land	86	.....	no sale
ART SILK SARIES.			per yard
Simplex Mill	413	Vasanti Devi	0 8 0
Simplex Mills	452	Sarojini Devi Recemine (dyed)	per yard 3 6 0
ART SILK STRIPPED TINTIN.			per yard 0 3 6
Simplex Mills	M.MMM	.....	per piece 0 13 3
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR.			no sales
Madhavji Dharamse	312	.....	per blanket. 0 13 6
Tata Mills	881	Darji	0 10 9
COTTON BLANKETS.			0 5 0
Century Spg.	896	Spade	per dozen. no sale
Do.	3201	Spade	5 5 6
Colaba Land	.....	.....	4 5 0
TOWELS.			4 0 6
Colaba Land	1500	(Crepe)	no sales
Minerva	1386	Minerva	
Mysore Spg.	33	Two Birds	per yard
Mysore Spg.	86	Do.	4 3 4½
Tata Mills	99B	Darji	
DYED FLANNELETTE			
Colaba Land	1133	(Dyed)	

Why Britain Is Arming To The Teeth

Leftist View Of Chamberlain's Diplomacy

Perspicax, the "Tribune's" Diplomatic Correspondent, writes:—

In spite of Mr. Chamberlain's friendship for the Fascist dictators, his perfect trust in their promises and will to peace, he wants still more armaments. More than that, the Government Press and M.P.s are working up a campaign for "industrial mobilisation" and "national training."

The Government's huge arms programme of £1,500,000,000 in five years was recently increased to £2,000,000,000. And now we are told we must have still more industrial and military conscription to boot.

What is it for?

It is not for the defence of treaty obligations, or of the reign of law, or of small nations against aggression, or of democracy against Fascism.

About all these causes, which at the last election they swore to defend, the Government are pacifists. They are proud of having let them all down for the sake of "peace," and accuse Labour of being war-mongers for saying they ought to be defended.

WHY RE-ARM.

For what, then, are we arming on this vast scale?

In the first place, rearmament is for internal reasons. As Mr. Garvin recently wrote in the "Observer," "It is evident that only the execution of the armaments programme is standing between us and a depression approaching the major kind."

As for conscription, Major-General Fuller, who is a member of the British Union of Fascists, has this to say in his appropriately entitled book, 'Towards Armageddon' (p. 49):

"What I would like to accentuate is the nature of the new idea which is now developing behind conscription. It is that while formerly conscription was applied in order to increase the strength of the fighting forces, now its application is tending more and more towards establishing an internal police force which can maintain order."

CONSCRIPTION.

Quite so. Even military conscription has been found useful more than once in France for breaking strikes by simply calling up the strikers. Add industrial conscription and the employers and the National Government will have the workers in this country just where they want them in the next slump. For next time the Tories will not have much money to waste on social services or doles, or keeping up wages.

They need all the money for rearmament. Therefore the workers must semi-starve patriotically—or suffer the rigours of military discipline.

But it would be unjust to the National Government to suggest that they want still more armaments, and the first steps toward conscription, only in order to keep up the profits of the plutocracy.

For, as Mr. Chamberlain said in the House on July 26, 1938: "Let not. . . anyone, either in this country or elsewhere, imagine for one moment that although we seek peace, we are willing to sacrifice, even for peace, British honour and vital interest."

A MORAL FIG-LEAF.

"Honour" in this context is merely a moral fig-leaf on "vital interests." (Mr. Chamberlain said after throwing Czechoslovak democracy to the Fascist wolves at Munich that he had brought back "peace with honour"!)

It is "British vital interests" that bear the whole burden of our £2,000,000,000, soon-to-be increased arms programme. It is to fight for these "vital interests" that the workers are to be conscripted.

For, as the Defence White Paper of March 1936 said, the Government are arming in order to "enable" us to exercise the influence and authority in international affairs which are alike required for the defence of vital British interests, and in the application of the policy of collective security."

The reference to collective security is yet another fig-leaf on "vital British interests" (the Government have repeatedly declared that they will defend the Covenant against aggression—which is what the policy of collective security means in plain English—only when and in so far as they would by doing so protect "vital British interests").

MEANING OF "DEFENCE."

The Defence White Paper is pretty clear about what the Government mean by the defence of "vital British interests." For it says: "It should be emphasised that in questions of defence our situation is different from that of most other great nations. Their forces can without risk be concentrated in limited areas near their own shores. Our world-wide responsibilities render this impossible."

That is true.

In all other countries "defence" means home defence, defending one's own country against invasion. But "defence" in this country means Imperial defence, the defence of one-quarter of humanity and of the earth's surface, scattered over the seven seas and the five Continents. It is for the sake of this world-wide Imperial defence that this country went into the last war and is being prepared for the next.

Moreover, of this vast Empire, one section—the Dominions—is made up of independent nations, who since the collapse of the collective system have refused any mutual defence commitments with this country.

"FIGHT FOR THEM ALL."

The bulk of the Empire—over 300,000,000 people out of the total of nearly 500,000,000—is India, where the Congress movement, in control of seven out of the eleven provinces of British India and with the masses indisputably behind it, is pledged to revolutionary war resistance so long as India is kept in subjection.

The rest of the Empire consists of colonies, mandates and protectorates, some of them with the highest proportion of prison population in the world, and most of them in a state of seething discontent, owing to oppression and exploitation.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House on March 24, said we must fight for them all and added Fascist Portugal and her colonies, Iraq and Egypt to the Government's "definite" defence commitments.

These are the things to defend which this country is being bled white in taxation, armed to the teeth, and got ready for conscription. For confirmation, let us turn again to the Defence White Paper of March 1936.

The Navy, says the White Paper, is for the purpose of maintaining "free passage between the different parts of the Empire for troops and supplies of all kinds."

What that means in practice was made clear by Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in the House on March 11, 1937, which, as Mr. A. V. Alexander pointed out, was a plan for building a British Navy capable of defending the whole of the British Empire and its sea routes and operating of itself in both hemispheres.

Hongkong and Singapore, Cyprus, Malta and a number of West and South African bases are being feverishly fortified at vast expense, in pursuance of this policy.

PURPOSE OF THE ARMY.

In an interview in the "Daily Telegraph" of September 23, 1936, Sir Samuel Hoare, then First Sea Lord, announced that "Britain is determined to maintain in all circumstances and at all costs her position in the Mediterranean and to modernise and consolidate her naval, military and air defences between Gibraltar and the Suez Canal in the light of recent experience."

The Army, says the Defence White Paper, needed not only for home defence, but also for garrisoning different parts of the Empire and is "in time of emergency or war to provide a properly equipped force ready to proceed overseas wherever it may be wanted."

So the workers of this country are to be conscripted, not to defend their hearths and homes, but partly to keep them in order, and partly to be sent to the ends of the earth to fight for the "vital interests" of British Toryism and plutocracy in colonies, concessions, markets, investments, coaling station and naval and air bases.

The job is to include fighting any native population that might take it into their heads to desire independence instead of remaining content with their status as a "British vital interest."

Finally, the White Paper of March, 1936, says that "the prime function of the Royal Air Force is to provide an effective deterrent to any attack upon the vital interests of this country, whether situated at home or overseas."

In pursuance of this object the National Government have recently annexed three islands—Henderson, Ducie and Oeno—about half-way between New Zealand and South America, for the purpose, says the "Observer" of September 5, 1937, of "British air developments and defence in the South Seas."

Two things emerge from this survey of what the Government mean by defence. In the first place they are clearly not arming solely, or even chiefly, to defend our own country.

On the contrary, they are so busy preparing for the defence of the Imperial interests of the plutocracy abroad that they have shamefully neglected the defence of the common people at home.

They have done nothing to build bomb-proof air-raid shelters and next to nothing to provide for the evacuation of the civil population from the great towns and the quartering of poor children in the half-empty country houses of the wealthy; the supply of modern anti-aircraft guns and of chaser planes to bring down bombers is woefully inadequate; the Government have refused to store a great reserve of food supplies. All these measures would bring little or no profits to the plutocracy. They indeed seriously injure the vested interests of the rich. So—nothing doing.

HANDING OVER THE EMPIRE.

The second conclusion is that the Government's class-war foreign policy of truckling to the Fascist powers and refusing to co-operate with the U.S.S.R. has already reduced us to a position where this country simply is not strong enough to defend the whole vast Empire single-handed, nor even with France, against the Fascist group.

Mr. Chamberlain has handed over Central Europe to Hitler. He is bent on making Mussolini a present of Spain and letting the Japanese take China.

If his policy of appeasing the Fascist powers by making them all-powerful in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Far East succeeds, Mr. Chamberlain will have made France a prey to Fascist reaction, isolated this country and reduced us to a state of impotence, where it would be suicidal madness to risk war for the sake of any British colony, mandate or protectorate, or for Iraq, Portugal or Egypt.

Then the only way to avoid crushing defeat would be to let the Fascist powers strip the British Empire of colonies without war.

Unfortunately, it is highly improbable that even Mr. Chamberlain's love of his Fascist class-friends would survive that ordeal. It is, on the contrary, plain that the National Government, having on class-war grounds masqueraded as pacifism sacrificed every decent cause and having thereby made the Empire impossible to defend, are now preparing feverishly to drown England in blood and fire and to destroy what is left of civilisation in a suicidal war for the indecent cause of British Imperialism, masquerading probably as patriotism and "defending democracy."

PLAN OF ACTION.

Is it not high time there was an Extraordinary Labour Party Conference to face up to this new and ominous situation?

Let the Conference decide to tell the Government: "We will meet the Fascist powers in a Conference to discuss a general European settlement and to satisfy their legitimate grievances, provided they do not exclude the U.S.S.R. and that the basis of the Conference is renunciation of aggression—including the present aggression in Spain—and respect for international law and treaty obligations.

"We will take the risks of collective action, with France and the U.S.S.R., to supply the Spanish Government with food, arms, aeroplanes and money, and to protect shipping in Spanish Government ports, until all Italians and Germans have left Franco territory, and taken their Italian and German tanks, artillery and aeroplanes with them.

"We want Great Britain to undertake to revive the League by forming an 'open' group of States, based on the Covenant and pledged to non-aggression, mutual assistance, pacific settlement of all disputes, and far-reaching economic and political co-operation. The group would be pledged to put all non-self-governing colonies under a form of international mandate, based on making the welfare and training for self-government of the mandated populations the first care of their international administration.

DEMAND A. R. P. MEASURES.

"We will take whatever risk of war, if any, is involved in collective action with France, the U.S.S.R., and, so far as possible, the U.S.A., to carry out this policy of ending the present aggressions, restoring the reign of law, and reviving the collective system.

"We demand effective measures—bomb-proof air-raid shelters, food storage, organisation of civilian evacuation and housing anti-aircraft guns and chaser planes—to defend our own country.

"We will provide armaments for all these purposes.

"But no Government can fight a war without the co-operation of organised Labour, and Labour warns the Government that we shall resist the imposition of conscription by a Government whose foreign policy we distrust, and that pending the acceptance of a collective system and colonial square deal policy, Labour will not support a war for any colony, mandate or protectorate in Africa or Asia, whether British, French, Belgian, Dutch or Portuguese, nor for Iraq, Egypt or Portugal, on the double ground that the Government's foreign policy has made it physically impossible to defend the Colonial Empire and that Labour objects in principle to fighting for Imperialism."

If an Extraordinary Labour Party Conference adopted a resolution on those lines and started a nation-wide campaign to put over this policy and to organise resistance to conscription Labour would regain the initiative.

Then it is we who would be demanding an election, on ground chosen by ourselves, where we should be attacking the Government all along the line, and they would be on the defensive where they were not on the run.

In that case the revolt in the Conservative ranks against Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy would quickly split the Government.

"Labour has the power." If we only have the moral courage to reject the "role" of cannon-fodder and to claim our rights as citizens of a democracy to determine for what causes we will shed our blood, and to refuse to shed it for any other cause, Toryism and plutocracy will go crashing to ruin while there is still time for a Government representing the interests of the common people of England to save civilisation.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	95	60	—	17.3	—7.1
Amraoti	88	67	—	41.2	+11.5
Akola	91	64	—	40.6	+12.3
Ahmedabad	95	69	—	19.4	—8.4
Ajmer	89	66	—	8.7	—9.9
Ahmednagar	86	63	—	35.3	+16.2
Ambala	93	58	T	20.0	—3.9
Allahabad	95	66	—	50.4	+14.4
Benares	92	67	—	35.5	—1.9
Bareilly	89	63	0.1	34.1	—5.3
BOMBAY	85	71	—	89.6	+20.9
Bangalore	82	66	—	27.5	+3.2
Bhopal	87	66	—	51.7	—
Baroda	93	61	—	34.5	—
Belgaum	85	62	—	36.1	—6.5
Bahawalpore	91	62	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	89	64	—	27.9	+11.1
Bellary	90	71	—	21.3	+7.1
Bhavnagar	91	69	—	20.2	+0.2
Chittagong	83	73	1.2	95.4	+16.3
Calcutta	89	74	1.3	30.6	—20.0
Cuttack	88	75	—	41.8	—7.6
Cawnpore	94	67	—	49.5	+16.3
Calicut	86	77	—	113.3	+17.6
Colombo	86	70	—	18.3	—11.9
Cheerapunji	65	59	1.3	472.4	+143.9
Cocanada	88	77	—	41.0	+13.4
Cochin	84	76	—	67.2	—15.9
Dehra Dun	82	56	—	77.9	+4.0
Delhi	80	61	—	9.3	—13.7
Dehra I. Khan	82	58	—	2.0	—3.4
Darjeeling	63	47	—	112.2	—0.2
Desa	93	60	—	19.5	—4.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Sandeman	76	51	—	3.8	—1.7
Gorakhpur	91	70	—	56.3	+10.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	61	—	25.0	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	66	—	3.6	—2.4
Indore	87	63	—	50.2	+19.2
Jhansi	93	64	—	35.7	+1.9
Jubbulpore	89	63	—	59.0	+8.1
Jacobabad	98	63	—	1.0	—1.3
Jaipur	91	66	—	12.0	—9.9
Karwar	88	71	—	104.7	—8.4
Karachi	88	66	—	4.3	—1.6
Kodaikanal	59	50	—	27.5	—2.8
Khandwa	94	65	—	31.9	+4.4
Lucknow	91	67	—	59.3	+24.3
Ludhiana	94	56	T	8.5	—13.7
Lahore	85	59	—	7.6	—7.5
Lyallpur	84	56	—	7.1	—4.2
Multan	89	—	—	3.0	—2.1
Mysore	85	69	—	15.2	—4.3
Madras	93	74	—	15.3	—7.6
Marmagoa	90	72	—	85.5	—
Malegaon	89	62	—	26.9	+6.9
Mussoorie	66	45	—	55.5	—15.6
Mahableshwar	79	57	—	288.5	+29.3
Murree	47	39	0.1	42.2	+4.7
Mount Abu	77	58	—	38.3	—20.0
Masulipatam	89	78	—	23.1	—6.5
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	87	72	—	121.3	+9.1
Meerut	—	—	—	16.8	—10.7
Mercara	75	62	—	124.5	+14.1
Nagpur	88	64	—	56.2	+11.9
Ootacamund	61	51	T	25.7	—7.6
Patna	90	71	—	54.6	+10.4
Peshawar	77	52	—	3.5	—1.3
Poona	89	62	—	35.1	+11.8
Pachmarhi	79	58	—	79.7	+7.3
Port Blair	86	76	0.1	87.9	+12.1
Quetta	69	30	—	0.9	—
Ranchi	82	63	—	41.8	—7.2
Rawalpindi	71	46	—	33.8	+10.8
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	87	72	—	135.0	+38.1
Rajkot	94	67	—	19.0	—6.2
Sialkot	78	56	0.1	28.0	+5.1
Srinagar	66	40	0.1	7.9	—0.8
Sholapur	91	65	—	40.3	+16.2
Shillong	65	57	0.7	70.2	+9.0
Simla	60	40	0.5	41.6	—6.8
Surat	94	68	—	42.9	+3.2
Salem	94	74	—	24.4	—1.2
Trichinopoly	93	77	—	13.9	—3.2
Trivandrum	86	77	—	32.5	—4.0
Vizagapatam	90	77	—	35.5	+8.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Oct. 23.

A trough of low pressure in the Bay of Bengal is diffuse. The Western disturbance is moving away eastwards after causing local rain along and near the Western Himalayas. There has also been local rain in Assam and Bengal, a few thunder-storms in Orissa and isolated light showers on north Madras Coast and in South Peninsula. Temperatures were appreciably below normal in the extreme north.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Silchar 4 inches; Sandheads 3; Calcutta, Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar one and a half; Chittagong one; Saugor Island, Jessore, 3/4; Dibrugarh, Shillong, Simla and Dharampur half.

Sugar Technologists Meet

The 7th Annual Convention of the Sugar Technologists' Association of India was held in the Ceremonial Hall of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Agricultural Gardens, Cawnpore, on the 16th and 17th instant. A large number of members and visitors, both officials and non-officials were present. In the absence of the President, Rao Saheb, V. P. Iyer, the Senior Vice-President of the Association, was in the chair.

Mythological Photo Album

Messrs. M. Vadilal and Co. of Ahmedabad and Bombay have brought out a Photo Album of Hindu gods and goddesses. The pictures, which are twenty in number, deal with well-known mythological incidents and each picture has an inscription in Gujarati verse. The colour printing is good and the volume which is priced at annas eight only should prove popular among devout Hindus.

Uneventful Diwali Mahoorat Session

Tata Steel Shares Fluctuate Within Narrow Range

Marked Absence Despite Large Attendance

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

It was a gala session on the local Stock Exchange when trading commenced at 6-45 p.m. It being a long standing custom in this country to do business after compieting Diwalli Puja when new books of accounts begin. Thus with Diwalli business year ends and so to-day we entered new year.

There was an unusually large attendance and outside clients graced the offices with their presence of brokers on this auspicious evening, when in past years prices had registered record fluctuations but at present speculative enthusiasm being at a low ebb, trading was more of a normal character.

As pointed out before some operators were awaiting higher levels to unload but they got no oppertunity.

The market opened steady at about last closing level with Tata Steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,420 and declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 1410 when scattered covering appeared and prices improved Rs. 5 at Rs. 1415 where the market steadied with a thin turnover.

Cotton mill shares were quietly steady with a limited turnover and the miscellaneous section was also uninteresting owing to absence of business and by 7.45 p.m. the market was quietly steady without any special feature.

Local mills were able to sell about 40,000 bales on the basis of Rs. 0-8-9 per lb. but this being in line with general expectation, there was no activity in cotton mill shares which remained steady.

The inaction of the market suggests that there is less desire to speculate after recent experiences or there is nothing in the general situation to result into any material changes in values of industrial shares. Even professional operators and jobbers were also found doing little business. Thus there was no fluctuation of any importance and the market was lifeless and the session was uneventful with scattered selling.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

100	Ahmd. Advance	440 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	872 8
100	CENTURY	274 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	254 0
100	COLABA	152 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-9
100	Finlay	116 0
100	GOKAK	154 8
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	56 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	238 0
250	Laxmi	490 0
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	140 0
250	Model	47 4
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	240 0
100	Oosmanshahi	38 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	Sassoon Silk	76 4
1,000	Sholapur	3,025 0
50	SIMPLEX	82 0
100	SWADESHI	226 0
100	Swan	100 0
500	Vishnu	1227 8
1,000	Western	855 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	113 0
25-50	Central	30 0
500	Imperial	1,562 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	380 10
50-100	India	144 0
100	Reserve Bank	113 0
5	Unions	5 8 9

CEMENTS

100	Associated	113 12

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire	692 8
15-100	Jupiter	12 13
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-100	New India	38 4
200	Oriental	4300 0
15-50	Vulcan	7 2

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	130 10
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,402 8
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM TRAM	118 12
100	Bombay Suburban	140 0
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	152 0
1,000	TATA POWER	1,305 0

RAILWAYS

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	935 0
100	C. Province	100 4
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	33 3
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	97 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	101 0
500	Tapty Valley	725 0

MINING.

9	Burma Corp.	6 12
2	sh. Indian Copper	2 9
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28 12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	45 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,410 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	293 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	311 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	133 8
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	350 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	211 0
125	B. BURMA	512 8
50	Burma Conty.	175 0
8	sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-8-6
50	BOM. TELEPHONE	81 8
100	I. BLEACHING	126 0
50	I. Invest Trust	41 12
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord	390 0
100	Port Canning	71 0
30	Premier Cons.	66 12
15	Scindia	19 15
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40 8

PREFERENCE

5½	p.c Amalgmd (T F)	106 0
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1.525 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam XD	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	72 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 22

• Bombay Dyeing 878 72 75 71 73
Century 275 73 74 73/8 74
Central India 256 57 54 54
Kohinoor 270 69 67
New Great 242 40
Simplex 82 81/8
Swadeshi 226 27 25
Associated Cement 113 112/8 112/4 13/12
Andhra 1402/8
Tata Hydro 151 52
Tata Power 1310 6 15 10 7 5
Tram Ord 119 18/12
T Steel Defd 1420 22 15 17 12 15 2 10 5 10
T Steel Ord 298 94 95 93
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 160 159/8 59
Bellapur 188 189 189
B Steam 213 11
B Burma 516 17 15 17 11 13 12 11

5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	562 8
3 1/4	p.c Prem Const. 1st	107 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	97 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149 6
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7	p.c Sholapur	78 10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

London, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following report:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,414,273 on September 28th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

With the passing of the political crisis, business in the open market, though still active, has not been on so large a scale as during last week. During the week under review, the amount disposed of at the daily fixing was about £5,300,000; this included resales by Continental holders made in the early part of the week, but subsequently there was a movement to replace some of the gold sold. However, the main proportion of the offerings was taken for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 26th ultimo to midday on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£191,721
British East Africa	4,765
Australia	5,909
New Zealand	8.814
Venezuela	36,456
Peru	66,332
Netherlands	932,649
Belgium	6,331,066
France	2,115,839
Switzerland	935,739
Sweden	19,672
Germany	11.507
Other countries	4.263
	£10.664,732

EXPORTS

United States of America	£13,024,365
Canada	3,192,214
Union of South Africa	117,899
Eire	1,990,530
Netherlands	508,197
Belgium	3,500
France	24,271
Switzerland	838,286
Sweden	836,994
Morocco	16,285
Other countries	11,562
	£20,564,105

The s.s. "Chitral" which sailed from Bombay on October 1st carries gold to the value of about £99,000.

SILVER.

The market responded to the brighter political outlook and prices made a sharp recovery from the low level recorded at the end of last week. Commencing with a rise of 9/16d. on the 29th ultimo, the advance continued, except for one minor setback, until 19.5/8d., for cash and 19 1/2d. for two months' delivery were reached yesterday; at this level, however, the market proved rather overstrained and there was a reaction to-day to 19.9/16d. and 19.3/8d. for the respective deliveries.

The advance seen during the week was due largely to small offerings, as Eastern sales were not so much in evidence; there were, however, resales by speculators and the Indian Bazaars although the latter were buyers on occasion. Consistent support was provided by purchases for American trade purposes.

The tendency is still rather uncertain and for the immediate future the market may be influenced mainly by movements in the dollar exchange.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 26th ultimo to midday on the 3rd instant:

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£ 5,652
Belgium	2,939
France	8,052
Argentine	7,300
Peru	1,579
Saudi Arabia	21,900*
Iran	3,302*
Other countries	2,731
	£53,455

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£30,385
Canada	1,065
Germany	9,240
Netherlands	5,232
Denmark	3,035
Sweden	4,340
Aden and Dependencies	10,35/*
Other countries	3,633
	£67,287

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 22

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	97/15
4 per cent 1960/70	112
5 per cent 1945/55	117

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	113
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	30
Imperial Bank F P	1562/8
Imperial Bank P P	380/10
Indian Overseas Bank	44/8
Reserve Bank	113/8
Union Bank	5/8

INSURANCE

Empire	710
Jupiter	12/13
New India	38/8
Oriental	4300
Vulcan	7/1

RAILWAYS

Ahmd Prantij	922/8
Central Provinces	100
Pachora Jamner	95
Tapti Valley	723/12

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	505
Ambica	233/12
Arun	220
Arvind	1215
Asok	223/12
Bharatkhand	2500
Bombay Dyeing	871/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Calico	607/8
Central India	253/2
Century	273/12
Colaba	151/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	153/12
Hukumchand	195
Indore	55/10
Jubilee	203/12
Khatau Makanji	111/4
Kohinoor	267/8
Laxmi Cotton	490
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	104/6
Morarji	131/14
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	238/12
Raipur	702/8
Rajnagar	2-5
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2995
Simplex	81/14
Swadeshi	225
Vishnu	1227/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1397/8
Tata Hydro Ord	151/14
Tata Power Ord	1302/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	130
Ajmer Electrics	12/4
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram	118/7
Surat Electrics	157/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	310
Associated Cements	112/8
Belapur	188/2
Bombay Burma New	173/12
Bombay Burma Old	511/4
Bombay Steam	210/10
Bombay Telephone	81/4
Br B Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	6/12
Dalmia Cement	10/2
Indian Bleaching	125/10
Industrial Investment Tr	41/12
Indian Radio Ord	382/8
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/8/6
Indian Iron	28/11
Mysore Sugar	25/12
Port Canning	71
Premier Construction	66/8
Rohtas Industries	25/4
Scindia Steam	19/14
Shivrajpur	44/12
Tata Oil	40/8
Tata Steel Ordy	293
Tata Steel Defd	1407/8

PREFERENCE

7 per cent Andhra Valley	14/5
7 per cent Bombay Tram (TF)	72/4
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr 1st	107/8
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr 2nd	97
7 per cent Tata Hydro	149/6
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1560
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	159

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 per cent Andhra Valley	102/4
6 per cent Andhra Valley	108
4 per cent Bombay Telephone	52/6
7 per cent Sholapur	78/12
6 per cent Tata Hydro	108

JUTES

Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	49/6
Hukumchand	6/8
Kamarhatty	4/0
Kanknarrah	366
Lawrence	355
Reliance	63

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 22

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/2
3 per cent 1963/65	98/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/4

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	116/15
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	100/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	110
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/9
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	116/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	129

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/1, to close at Rs. 97/15. Trend quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 22.

December	8.47
January	8.42
March	8.40
May	8.28
July	8.16
October	8.00
Middling Spot	8.75
	Nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Oct. 22.

December	8.57
January	8.50
March	8.49
Middling Spot	8.66

NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 22.
11-00 a.m. RANGES.

December	
January	Closed
March	

NOON CALL:

December	
January	Closed
March	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Oct. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 22.

October	4.87
November	4.87
December	4.86
January	4.85
February	4.84
March	4.84
April	4.83
May	4.82
June	4.80
July	4.79
August	4.75
September	4.71
October	4.67
Middling Spot	5.22

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

October	4.82
January	4.81

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 22.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-1/2

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 22.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£7.6.1-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 22.
T. T. London on:—

New York	4.75.81
Paris	178.71
Berlin	11.90
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.80-1/4
Amsterdam	8.75-1/4
Brussels	28-13-1/2
Milan	90.50
Berne	20.96-5/8

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Oct. 22.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton.
10.16.3 Oct. sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton.
12.1.3 Oct. sellers.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton.
12.6.3 Oct. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton.
11.0.0 Oct/Nov. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton.
10.17.6 Oct./Nov. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels.
24/1-1/2 Oct. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels.
24/7-1/2 Oct. sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.
28 Oct. sellers.

LINSEED OIL
London, Oct. 22.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked.
21/9 Nov. sellers.
Linseed Oil London per cwt naked.
21/7-1/2 Jan/April sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Oct. 22.

Smoked sheets Standard Pibbed per lb. Unchanged

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Oct. 22.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Unchanged

LONDON SPELTER.
London, Oct. 22.

Spelter hard (Indian Brand) F.O.B. Closed

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

October	58 3/8d.
December	55 5/8d.
March	55 1/4d
May	55 1/8d.

ABUNDANCE OF WHEAT IN EUROPE

Export Prospects

The marketing adviser to the Government of India has issued the following Market Report for the week ending 15th October.

This has been a fairly quiet week in the international markets with small fluctuations. At the close of the week, values both in Chicago and Liverpool show practically no change as compared with opening prices last Monday.

POLITICAL TENSION.

Now that the political tension in Europe has relaxed and general trading conditions have begun to resume a more normal outlook it might not be out of place to review very briefly the world wheat situation with special reference to India's position.

The general outlook, judging by the crops so far harvested, and to be harvested, is, despite certain recent modifications, decidedly bearish. There is an abundance of wheat in Europe. For instance in the United Kingdom, this year's crop amounts to 1 1/2 million quarters or roughly 25 per cent. more than that of last year. It is unlikely, therefore, that the European countries will import as much wheat as in recent years. In fact conditions may well approach those of 1934 when international trade fell to record low levels as a result of bumper crops all over the world.

U. S. SPRING CROP

In the main exporting countries it is now known that the United States spring wheat crop will not be far short of 940 million bushels or about 8 per cent. greater than last year. In Canada, a recent official estimate places the spring crop at nearly 339 million bushels as compared with only 164 million last year. This, of course, a phenomenal increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the last crop. The yield of the Australia crop is on the whole satisfactory and exceeds that of last year. The Argentine crop promises a very heavy outturn in addition to which there was, early last month, an exportable surplus in that country of 700,000 tons or double the quantity available at the corresponding period last year. With only about two months to run before the new crop appears, it would seem certain that the carry-over in the Argentine will be a substantial one.

Coming to India, we have had a bumper crop of some 10 3/4 million tons, this year although it is felt in some quarters that this estimate is rather on the high side. Nevertheless this crop has almost certainly been a record one in point of quantity and up to the average as regards quality.

It is clear, therefore that there will be no shortage whatever of wheat during the cereal year ending July 31st 1939.

What is to be the position of India in this plethora of supplies?

INDIAN EXPORTS.

Since July 1936 India has been a fairly regular shipper of wheat to Europe—this after an interval of several years. Good crops in India and a comparative shortage of wheat abroad contributed to the resumption of India's export trade. Imports into India were small and amounted in a few thousand tons only each year. Such imports may, to some extent, be explained by the fact that while the import duty was in force—it was recently taken off—a drawback was granted on imported supplies provided the flour was exported.

Since the beginning of August 1938, however, the position has changed in spite of a bumper Indian crop, for supplies have so increased both in producing and importing countries abroad that recent quotations in India have been well out of parity with others competing growths—notably Australian—in the United Kingdom and European markets. Last week the disparity between Australian and Indian wheat in London was about 7 per cent.

DOMESTIC SITUATION

In trying to visualise what the position of Indian wheat is likely to be, it is necessary to recognise two important local factors. The first of these is that this year the Kherif or autumn crops have been a comparative failure throughout Northern India. Secondly the lack of timely rainfall in the main wheat producing areas will almost inevitably result not only in reduced sowing but the lack of subsoil moisture will not favour good outturns from plants sown in unirrigated land.

Some of the effects of these factors are already clearly seen in the price levels of complementary food grains such as gram. For example, for some months past, gram has been actually dearer than wheat—quite an abnormal circumstance. Then again, the price of barley is now very close to that of wheat. It is more than likely, therefore, that the consumption of wheat will increase during the ensuing winter months. Indeed the milling demand for wheat has definitely revised of late and the mills have been working longer hours.

Having regard, then, to the international and local conditions which have been briefly described the prospects of exporting Indian wheat are not bright for a long time to come. The large supplies at present available should suffice for the additional demand which is likely to be fairly well sustained for the next few months.—A. P.

Sarda Act In Miraj Junior

SANGLI, Oct. 20.

The Miraj (Junior) State Assembly passed unanimously the Child Marriage Restraint Bill in its session to-day at Budhgaon in the Jubilee Hall. Rao Saheb V. V. Yargop, Diwan of the State presided.

The Agriculturists Debt Relief Bill and Local Boards Act Bill were withdrawn. The Assembly concluded its session after a debate on the budget and after an address by Rao Saheb Yargop, President of the Assembly.—A. P.

Nazi Drive In Rumania And Alsace

Formation Of Hungary-Poland-Rumanian Bloc Is Next Step

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Mail).

Mme. Tabouis writes in "Sunday Referee."

For the time being Germany is certainly not going to do anything very spectacular in the way of enlarging her Empire. This, however, does not mean that she is not going to work harder than ever for the reunion of the 100 million Germans in Europe.

First of all she wants to continue her destruction of Czechoslovakia. She will apply herself ruthlessly to this task unless England and France make the slightest stand at the International Commission which is in session in Berlin.

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, and M. Francois Poncet, the French Ambassador are leaving Herr von Ribbentrop alone, for every time that they wish to interfere Ribbentrop bangs his fist on the table and declares in a peremptory manner: "If you do not want to allow us this, Germany will know how to take it!"

GERMAN "AVALANCHE"

M Attolico, the Italian Ambassador, protests and says: "All the same you can't do this!" But Ribbentrop, nevertheless, has managed to expand the Fifth Zone to a better size even than the Fuehrer demanded at Godesberg.

After the autonomy of Slovakia, Germany has been fomenting ideas of independence among the Ruthenians, and is still continuing her work of penetration into the Balkans.

Dr Funk's economic journey, the signing of an extravagant commercial treaty, which assures Germany the monopoly of imports and exports in Jugoslavia, and his journey to Turkey (which, according to our information, will also be crowned with success) are all only the prelude to military agreements, for which a new and not far distant round of propaganda by Marshal Goering will prepare.

A French politician compared the force of Germany to an avalanche which has its source in Czechoslovakia and which buries the whole of the Balkans in the very presence of England and France who are powerless to stop it.

Dr. Goebbels presented to the Fuehrer during Hitler's short stay in Berlin the programme of pressure to be exercised on Rumania.

WILL RUSSIA ACT?

The first move will be to propose to them the formation of a Hungary-Poland-Rumanian bloc. Berlin considers Hungary now to be a German province. In case Rumania resists, Germany will threaten Rumania with the loss of Transylvania and the district of Banat, which Berlin would then make Hungary claim immediately.

Evidently the serious question of the Franco-Russian Pact is also being brought forward. The extent to which this Pact will be upheld by France will make Rumania either resist Germany's offer or allow herself to become a party to the bloc over which Germany will have control.

As for Russia, she can act in two possible ways. She can act on the one hand, as the ally of France and urge Rumania to resist German hegemony; and, on the other, Russia can demand Bessarabia without compromise.

As M. Titulesco has been removed from power in Rumania, everybody knows that Russia has not officially recognised the cession of Bessarabia to Rumania.

Since the "gentlemen's agreement" between Litvinoff and Titulesco was a personal matter, the latter means would be the more dangerous for Russia, as it always would expose her to the danger of witnessing the formation of an anti-Bolshevist coalition.

It was no longer probable that Turkey will repeat the invitation for M. George Bonnet's visit to Ankara, for, it appears that Dr. Funck was the bearer of a message from Hitler addressed to all the highest personages. He let it be understood that Berlin would look with great disfavour on the French Foreign Minister's visit. Such are the activities of Germany in the near future.

That which Germany holds infinitely closer to its heart is the question of colonies. But, with regard to this resistance on the part of France and England can be seen

MOVES IN ALSACE

In Central Europe and in the Balkans the Fuehrer can now do absolutely as he likes, and obtain treaties of military alliance or monopolies without England and France having anything to say.

Meanwhile, Hitler is taking steps in Alsace-Lorraine. A Fuehrer of these two provinces, by the name of Bollinger, is at the moment working under Hitler's direction.

Tremendous propaganda activity is being organised in Alsace-Lorraine by German exertions and will go on unless the French authorities take steps.

Moreover, certain French leaders are in constant touch with Bollinger. And we report with a certain solemnity, the imminent departure of M. Francois Poncet from Berlin and his replacement by M. Noel, first cousin of M. Flandin and closely connected with M. Laval, to whom he owes his debut to his career. This is not an element which is likely to discourage the Germans.

Some time ago it was thought that Germany would begin to attack the Polish corridor by putting German minorities in Poland into activity. Now this is no longer the opinion, for every time Germany gets too interested in Poland, Warsaw draws itself closer towards France.

Thus it is that in the last few days the Polish Embassy in Paris has not been able to find enough civility to heap on Parisian journalists. The Polish Ambassador has persuaded M. Georges Bonnet that his country experienced the most unwavering affection for France. But Germany had too great a need of Poland not to respect her.

Then, at the present moment the plebiscite on Schleswig-Holstein, which belongs to Denmark, will disturb the neutral countries. The capture of Eupen and Malmedy would displease England.

The total conquest of the Balkans and of Central Europe will take up all Germany's time, meanwhile Germans will still try to get colonies.

If the Government does not change in Paris, the Fuehrer will easily obtain Togoland and the Cameroons, the revision of the Act of Algeciras and the reopening of the question of Germany in Mor...

QUESTION OF COLONIES

But, as far as the question of Colonies is concerned, England is counted on to resist in the end.

Two factors alone are calculated to prevent the French from being too pessimistic. These are the preservation of the Franco-Russian Pact and the breakaway of Italy from Germany. But this breakaway on the part of the Duce should not be valued too highly.

In short the result of the Munich Agreement seems to be absolutely in accordance with the words of a great leader of the French Opposition, who said: "In reality by our abortive attempt to support Czechoslovakia we have at the same time suffered a defeat diplomatically and militartly, since, from now on 44 more German divisions will be able to advance to our frontier, and for the first time we have inscribed Disgrace in our History."

AMBEDKAR'S CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 22.

"I have no faith in Mr. Gandhi and the Congress that they will ever do any good to the depressed classes" declared Dr. Ambedkar addressing a public meeting of depressed classes to-night.

Dr. Ambedkar added that his experience at the Round Table Conference had shattered his faith in Mr. Gandhi, who concede the demands of Muslims but not the demands of the depressed classes for reservation of seats, although at first, Mr. Gandhi declared that he would concede the demand of the depressed classes if all parties agreed to do so.

The Muslims were prepared to accept the demand of the depressed classes, but not Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi had also not urged the Congress Ministries to include a member of the depressed classes.

Dr. Ambedkar proceeded, the Congress Ministry in Bombay had not done anything to carry out the recommendations by the Committee appointed by the previous Government to consider ways and means for the uplift of the depressed classes.

In conclusion, Dr. Ambedkar urged the depressed classes to have a separate organisation of their own or preferably join the Independent Labour Party, which he said, was gaining prestige in the Maharashtra.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21.—The United Provinces Policy Association has undertaken to run a Railway Demonstration van for the purpose of poultry propaganda in the province.—United Press.

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938

Re-elect Subhas As Rashtrapati

FITTEST MAN TO PILOT CONGRESS AGAIN

Prominent Muslim Nationalists Urge His Choice

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The re-election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as president of the Indian National Congress is strongly urged by several prominent Muslim Nationalists of Bengal in a statement to the Associated Press.

The signatories to the statement quote the example of Pt. Jawaharlal, whose brilliant success as Congress President is due to the continuity of his term of office, and urge that Sjt. Subhas Bose should be given the same opportunity.

Another important point they urge is that Subhas Bose enjoys the confidence of the Right and Left wings alike, and can successfully keep up the entente between them, without which the struggle for India's freedom cannot succeed.

RE-ELECT SUBHAS

In the course of the statement, the signatories including Prof. Humayun Kabir, M. L. C., Nawabzada Syed Hassan Ali Choudhury, M. L. A., Mr. Moazzamali Choudhury, M. L. C., Mr. Abu Hosain Sarkar, M. L. A., Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad, Mr. Abdur Rashid Khan and others say:—

The position which the Congress has now achieved by its leadership of the Indian struggle makes the election of its president an event of national importance. As such, every Indian has the right and also perhaps the duty of suggesting considerations which should govern the choice.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

The first consideration which should engage the attention of all workers and sympathisers of the Congress is the question of the tenure of office by the President. Congress organisation has developed so much, and its activities extended in so many directions, that it has become almost impossible for a Congress president to do full justice to his office and to himself in the course of a single term of one year. After election, some time must necessarily elapse in merely acquiring a familiarity with routine, and by the time this has been mastered, his term is almost over. In this way, every year the nation is losing a great deal of valuable experience and acquired efficiency and it is time to reconsider, whether the term of the president should not be extended.

PT. NEHRU'S SUCCESS.

One of the reasons of the success and value of Pandit Nehru as president was the continuity in his term of office, and it is in our opinion, right and proper that Mr. Subhas Bose should be given the same opportunity.

The second consideration which should govern election to-day is the maintenance of the unity of all progressive forces within the country. There can be no denying that there have been profound political changes in recent years, and a great deal of the credit for this must go to the Left Wingers who have continually sought to extend and vitalise the movement for emancipation. The importance of Left Wingers who continually move forward and open up new perspectives of political, economic and social endeavour cannot be too strongly urged, and every step must be taken to guarantee this function to them without in any way weakening or disrupting the general political movement of the country.

CONFIDENCE OF BOTH WINGS.

This requires that there should be at the head of the Congress organisation a leader who enjoys the confidence of the Right and the Left alike, and can keep up the entente between them without which the struggle for Indian nationhood cannot succeed. There is no doubt that Mr. Subhas Bose fillls this role in a way that perhaps nobody else in India just now does.

Thirdly there is the consideration about the Congress attitude towards the proposed federation, in respect of which there must be no room for doubt or hesitancy, after what the Congress has times without number reiterated.

The continuation of office of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will restore public confidence, for his bold stand on this question has received wide support and strengthened the waverers.

COMMUNAL UNITY PROBLEM.

Last, but not the least, the President of the Congress for the coming year must be one who is able to tackle the vexed Hindu-Muslim question, in the best possible manner. The President for the ensuing year should realise the supreme importance of organising Muslim and Hindu masses on the basis of their daily struggle, and at the same time be prepared to work for a settlement to satisfy their intelligentsia and middle classes. The urgency of this has increased on account of the joint threat to India's nationaal struggle from the inside of the Mahasabha and the League. Mr. Subhas Bose is peculiarly fitted to carry out the joint programme, for as a leader of the left, he has always emphasised the importance of mass contact and mass organisation, and yet at the same time, he has shown himself willing and able to carry on negotiations for a communal settlement.

SUBHAS IS FITTEST MAN.

Mr. Bose's continuation in office is even more important from the point of view of Bengal, for there is no doubt that Bengal has served as the focus where communal problems have been most intensified. Mr. Bose's policy, in both its aspects, has appealed to large sections of Muslims in Bengal, and it may be confidently expected that if he is allowed to carry out his policy, the communal problem in Bengal may reach a happy solution.—A. P.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON CONGRESSMAN

Raghavan Pillai Succumbs To Wounds Sustained At Meeting

TRIVANDRUM: October 20.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai, M.L.C., Leader of the Progressive Party in the Sri Chitra State Council, has issued the following statement:—

"On the 16th October about 3 p. m. myself, the Secretary of the Travancore National Congress, Mr. Kunju Panikker of Kottayam and Mr. Sayed M. Bava, of Quilon, were going in a car to attend a meeting of the Travancore National Congress at Poruvazhi in Kunnathur Taluk.

On our way, near the Sasthankotta Market, we met a body of people marching along. They were crying out slogans. They did not give sufficient room for our car to pass along. A few minutes after that, Mr. Champothil Raghavan Pillai, an active workers of the Travancore National Congress was passing that way with one of his friends. I was told at the meeting that this body of people surrounded Mr. Raghavan Pillai and his friend, and that, Mr. Raghavan Pillai was cut several times with a chopper and his friend wounded. I was given to understand on my way back that Mr. Raghavan Pillai had succumbed to the wounds."—A.P.

BENEFICENT REACTION

Ex-Judge Congratulates Travancore Govt. For 'Generous Gesture'

TRIVANDRUM: Oct. 23.

Interviewed, Mr. Changanacheri Parameshwaram Pillai congratulated the Travancore Government on the generous gesture they had shown in suspending the operation of the notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation, which declared the Travancore State Congress and all Travancore Youth League unlawful organisations, and on directing the release of all prisoners, convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation. He hoped this step will have very beneficent reactions.

It will be remembered that Mr. Parameshwaram Pillai, who is an ex-Judge of the Travancore High Court, some time ago, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi at Delhi on the situation in Travancore.—A.P.

DROWNING TRAGEDY

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

A drowning tragedy involving two University students occurred to-day in the river Jumna near Bilwaghat.

Mr. Chandrabhushan and Mr. Chandanilal, the two students went to the river and did not rise for a long time from their first dive.

Some boatmen who saw this from a distance immediately attempted to rescue the victims but their efforts proved of little avail. When taken out Chandrabhushan was dead while Chandanilal in whom breathing was still lingering is now hovering between death and life at the hospital.—United Press.

SENSATIONAL ARREST IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

Ramanlal Sarabhai son of late Sarabhai Dahyabhai Sheth has been arrested by police under warrant issued by the District Magistrate. He released on a bail of Rs. 10,000.

In this connection, it may be recalled that criminal complaints were lodged against Seth Sarabhai and Seth Pratapsing Motilal on behalf of firm of Anandji Kalyanji for alleged misappropriation of large sum of money.

The Poona C. I. D. has concluded enquiry into the complaints only recently. The arrest of Ramanlal is believed to be in this connection.

RANCHI, Oct. 23.—It is now definitely learned that the camp office of the Government of Bihar will shift to Patna by November 2 next.—United Press.

Gandhiji Receives Five Deputations

Asks Tenants To Submit Written Statement Of Their Grievances

KOHAT, Oct. 23.

Five deputations waited on Gandhiji this afternoon, one after the other.

The first deputation of 30 Hindu, Muslim and Sikh residents of the town placed before him their grievances in respect of the Kohat Loan.

Sardar Ajitsingh, M.L.A. who acted as their spokesman pointed out that in spite of several promises held out by the Government regarding the entire remission of the loan nothing had so far been done in that direction.

Mahatma Gandhi gave them a patient hearing and asked them to provide him with relevant documentary proof and written statements to enable him to study the question carefully.

SIKH DEPUTATION

A deputation of Sikhs later waited on Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the affairs of local Hindu-Sikh girls school.

Another deputation led by Pir Shahanshah drew Mahatma Gandhi's attention to conditions prevailing in Teri State and urged the entire abolition of taxes imposed on tenants of the State.

After hearing the deputationists, Mahatma Gandhi is understood to have replied that he would give the matter due consideration.

TENANTS' GRIEVANCES.

The tenants of Shahapur Tehsil also waited on Mahatma Gandhi. He asked them to submit to him a written statement of their grievances.

Mr. Jandas, President of the Frontier Balmik Harijan Sabha urged upon Mahatma Gandhi to take up the question of the education of Harijan children with the provincial Government and voiced his community's grievances in respect of high posts on municipal boards.

Earlier Mahatma Gandhi conferred with Red Shirt leaders of Mohat Tehsil.—A. P.

FRONTIER SEEKS MAHATMA'S GUIDANCE

"Children Of Kohat" To Uphold Freedom's Banner

KOHAT, Oct. 23.

"Non-violence is the power of the soul and not that of the sword or gun or poison gas. Man cannot be man unless he deeply imbibed the lesson of non-violence."

Thus observed Mahatma Gandhi replying to an address of welcome presented to him to-day at Kohat on behalf of the citizens of Kohat District.

Gandhiji who observed silence, broke it for a few minutes to address the citizens on the occasion. Continuing Gandhiji said that his main purpose in visiting Frontier was to understand and recognise the Khudai Khidmatgars and let himself be understood by them. He wished all the troubles of Kohat people mentioned in the address presented to him to be ended. "But," he added, "let us all strive for the solution of the supremest problem first, whereafter the solution of smaller problems would automatically be solved.

In the course of his speech Gandhiji paid a handsome tribute to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who, he said, was a great-hearted simple man.

The address dealt with the various works done by Gandhiji for the Indians. "At a time", it continues, "when the world is constantly drifting towards the abyss of war and every invention of new deadly weapon means complete annihilation, you forced a weapon that has shaken even the mightiest power on earth."

The address runs: "The fire of freedom is burning bright in the breasts of the Frontier men. The children of Frontier will not hesitate to shed their last drop of blood in such a noble cause and among those, who uphold the banner of freedom, they will be the first. We seek your great guidance to lead us successfully through future revolutions."—United Press.

RAJKOT PUBLIC WARNED

Parishad Officials Suspect Cadell's Intentions

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 22.

Interviewed by your correspondent in connection with the so-called peace scheme of Sir P. Cadell, Mr. Dhaber denied having received any communication from the Dewan, or for the matter of that, from any other State official and warned the public against being lulled into a sense of inaction by such unauthorised press speculations.

Parishad officials suspect the intentions of the Dewan in calling twelve representative citizens (for negotiations), the majority of whom consist of moderates and Durbar partisans.

Mr. Gibson, the Resident called on the Thakore Saheb to-day at his Bungalow and it is strongly believed that if the Ruler persists in being influenced by Mr. Virawalla, he might be advised "political change of air."

Interviewed by me, Sir P. Cadell admitted that he had not communicated anything written to the Parishad, as the final authority, the Thakore Saheb, under the influence of his Private Secretary is not in mood to see me.

BAN ON NEWSPAPERS?

RAJKOT, Oct. 22.

It is reliably understood that both the Agency authorities and Sir Patrick Cadell, Dewan of Rajkot, are contemplating to ban the entry of several newspapers both in the Rajkot State and the Agency area simultaneously.

It is further understood that the "Janmabhumi" of Bombay, "Sandesha" and "Gujerat Samachar" of Ahmedabad and "Foolchhab" of Rampur are some of the papers, the entry of which in the Agency and State areas is being contemplated by the authorities to be prohibited.

An official announcement in this connection is expected shortly.

The organisers of the "Jaysaurashtra" of Rajkot has already been asked to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 by way of security within a week.—United Press.

PUBLIC BACKING TO PARISHAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 22.

Your special representative toured Rajkot villages with Mr. Dhaber yesterday. Great enthusiasm prevails among villagers at Mr. Virawala's exit. Merchants and villagers assured Mr. Dhaber that they stand by the Parishad and that they would not purchase corn collected by State as revenue from farmers. This would mean a heavy economic pressure on the State.

No Inquiry Into Virawala's Conduct?

RAJKOT, Oct. 22.

Interviewed on the dismissal of Mr. Virawala, Sir Patrick Cadell, Dewan of Rajkot, said that the Thakore Saheb ordered Mr. Virawala's dismissal but he took a lenient view and ordered him to remove himself within 24 hours.

As to the conducting of an inquiry into the alleged offences of Mr. Virawala, Sir Patrick suggested that where such legal evidence were available, he was prepared to go the whole hog but he emphasised that most of them were allegations and that they could not stand the trial of a Judicial Court.—United Press.

THAKORE SAHEB'S NEW SECRETARY

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 22.

Last night Mr. R. J. Khandheria was arrested in the Azad Chowk for defying the notice served on him.

Dhebarbhai addressing a public meeting said that the fight would end after their getting responsible Government.

Rao Saheb Manilal Chaturbhai Patel retired Agency Officer has taken charge as Secretary of Thakore Saheb.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *GUNMAN'S BLUFF*

SEEKING EVIDENCE AGAINST CONNORS, WADE AND DONAVAN BOARD HIS FISHING-BOAT.....
7-25
I TELL YOU, BARRET, THERE WAS SOMEBODY CLIMBED ON THIS BOAT, MEBBE IT'S SOME O' SLICK MORRELL'S MOB!
WELL, CONNORS AN' HIM AIN'T EXACTLY PALS.... WE OUGHTA RUB THAT MORRELL GANG OUT, ANYHOW!
WHAT'S TH' MATTER, BARRET?
NOTHIN'... LOOKS LIKE SOME ONE FORGOT TO TIE HIS SHOELACE!

REPRESSION IN ATHGARH

CUTTACK, Oct. 23.

News has reached here that many families in the Athgarh State left their respective villages and houses following upon the repressive measures launched by the State authorities.

It is learnt that an order has been served on the father of Mr. Radhanath Rath, President of Athgarh Prajamandal, asking him to show cause why his property should not be confiscated in view of the recent activities of his son.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.—The designation of "Assistant Government Examiner, Rohilkand and Kumaon Railway" has been altered to "Assistant Government Examiner, Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkand and Kumaon Railways.—United Press.

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